هكذا صفحة الأصل

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

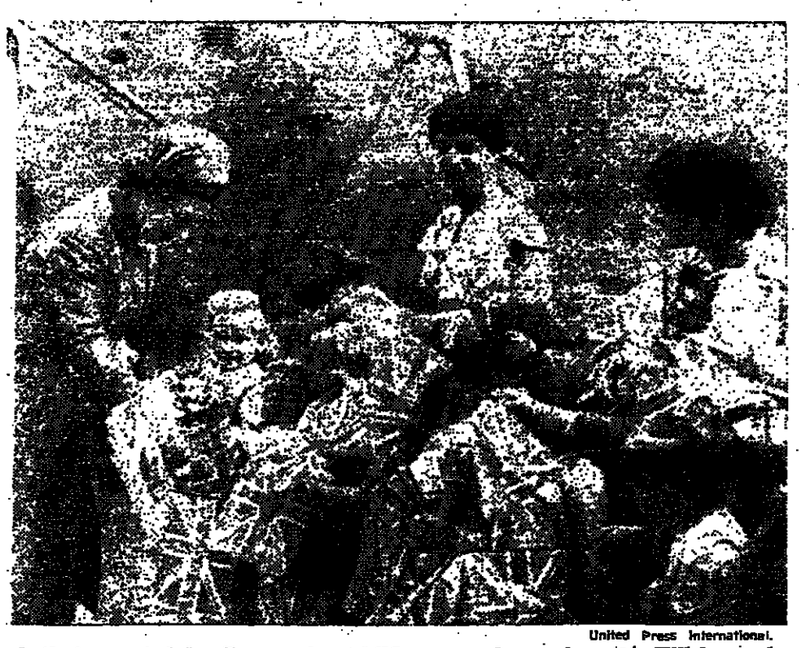
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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1977 — Established 1887

IES — PARIS, Thursday, fair. 55). Friday, fair. LONDON: Temp. 24-14 (75-57). Friday, L: Slight. ROME: Thursday, 16 (66-61). NEW YORK: Thurs- 30-24 (86-75).

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	15 S.	Lebanon	$2.00
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	7.5
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	15 D.
Kenya	Shs 7		



United Press International.

abeth is greeted by flag-waving children as she arrives at Hillsborough egin Ulster visit. Behind her is Roy Mason, the secretary of state for Ulster.

dreds Battle Police in Belfast he Queen Makes Jubilee Tour

Aug. 10 (AP).— Roman Catholics visit to Northern Queen Elizabeth II dy battle with police troops in Belfast c bombings.

sovereign was 12 Hillsborough Castle vestiture and garden her first visit to in 11 years.

that at least 20 re arrested as they s and bottles at e edge of the Falls Road area. At least 15 persons, including a British Army officer, were injured. The officer was wounded seriously by sniper fire in the district.

Many protesters were trapped in a parking lot, the main battleground, when troops outflanked the rioters with armored personnel carriers.

A small bomb exploded along the marchers' planned route a half-hour before the riot erupted. Two persons were injured, police said.

Two bombs exploded in Londonderry where another protest march was held.

Officials reported that a bomb in a car exploded outside an army base in Crossmaglen on the border with the Irish Republic.

A spokesman said that gunmen of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, fired on an army post in Londonderry but no casualties were reported.

The violence today fell far short of the blitz that the IRA's Provisional wing had vowed to unleash when the Queen arrived for her two-day Silver Jubilee visit.

The 51-year-old monarch arrived early today aboard the royal yacht Britannia, which was escorted by the destroyer Fife. She was greeted by a 21-gun salute as thousands of Protestant loyalists lined Belfast Harbor.

The Belfast march was organized by Sinn Fein, the IRA's political front, to protest the visit that it claimed reinforced British sovereignty over the disputed province.

Silent Parade

Marchers in the illegal Belfast protest had planned to go through the center of Belfast to city hall to hold a rally. First they paraded silently behind a banner proclaiming "ER, Queen of death. 1969-77 1,800 dead."

Troops and police blocked their way in the narrow street that is the funnel into the city's center from Falls Road, an IRA stronghold. The marchers were ordered to disperse, but responded with a barrage of bricks and stones, and set a car on fire.

Troops moved in on three sides from behind barricades of armored vehicles and sent out "snatch squads" who grabbed ringleaders directing the rioters.

The soldiers fired volleys of six-inch plastic bullets from riot guns and several protesters fell screaming to the rubble-strewn ground.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

A British soldier lies in the road and is attacked by stone-throwing youths during a confrontation on the occasion of the Queen's visit. The Queen was 12 miles away at time.

Unveils Tax Reforms, at Closing Loopholes

ug. 10 (Reuters).— government unveiled last night designed e rich and curb tax jail sentences.

ister Francisco Fer- nez outlined draft oducing wealth and death duties, taxes y goods and bonuses who hire extra staff. ed the scheme to an mittee of the Cortes me in Spain's first lections in 36 years. ition has said that not go far enough. s would raise 22 bil- $248 million) in the

Tax reform is a main pillar of the government's economic policy and its campaign for a wage freeze.

The rate of inflation in Spain is about 30 per cent. The principle trade unions have been demanding pay raises to keep pace. At least 800,000 Spaniards are unemployed.

Government figures released yesterday showed that the cost-of-living index rose 2.8 per cent in June and by 13.4 per cent in the first six months of the year.

Mr. Ordonez said that, under the old tax laws, the richer people were, the more opportunity they had to evade taxes.

illions of Dollars

es Steal Priceless Gems Historic Spanish Crosses

Spain, Aug. 10 (AP). le millions of dollars s, police reported to- ipping out precious historic crosses in io cathedral.

of Los Angeles dat- he 9th century and Victoria from the , both historic sym- 's northern Asturias e wrecked. Roman rch officials said. ined to estimate the of the stolen gems, h official called the when intact and an also ripped of its celess—worth perhaps setas ($57.5 million). .ls put the value con- ver.

ishop of Oviedo, Ga- darchan, termed the able.

al Under Repair

dral has been under the thieves apparent- side at night through s entrance to reach room, police said. that 48 stones were m the Cross of Los 82 agates from the are no figure for the gems taken from the toria.

t was the second ry in a cathedral in ear. In January, an 4 million worth of stolen from the 514- nta Maria Cathedral southern Spain. The not been caught. lo theft was discover- ed this morning by a souvenir seller when the cathedral opened.

Archbishop Diaz Marchan called the theft "a brutal robbery that upsets me more for the incalculable historical loss than the economic loss."

Church officials acknowledged that security on the 8th-century cathedral was poor.

They did not say if the objects in the cathedral's treasure room were insured.

The Cross of Los Angeles from the reign of King Alfonso el Casto de Asturias was made of wood with Latin phrases written in gold. The Cross of Victoria from the time of King Alfonso III was gold-encrusted with precious stones. The archbishop said that both crosses and the agate chest were destroyed by the removal of their precious stones.

U.S. Analysts Estimate

S. Africa May Have A-Arm in Year

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—U.S. analysts estimate that South Africa could explode a nuclear device within a year, possibly sooner, the Boston Globe has learned.

But they have no information to support a Soviet assertion made earlier this week that South Africa is on the verge of holding nuclear weapons tests.

U.S. officials have asked their intelligence specialists to learn whether the Soviet Union has sent reconnaissance satellites over South Africa recently that might have provided information on test preparations that the United States is unaware of.

At this point, therefore, they do not know whether the Soviet blast at the Pretoria regime was merely propaganda or was based on fresh, hard intelligence.

The explosion by South Africa of a nuclear device could have major diplomatic, political and economic ramifications, in Africa and beyond.

Ramifications of Blast

It could lead to calls by the so-called Front Line black African states for political and economic sanctions.

One or more of them might even explore the possibility of permitting the Russians to build a base in their country in an effort to deter a potential South African threat of employing nuclear weapons against them in any future confrontation.

It could further isolate South Africa from the West, and particularly from the United States, which has increasingly been calling for majority black rule in South Africa.

Conversely, it might persuade the United States and other nations to tread more carefully in dealing with Pretoria if it appears to be muscling its way into the small, exclusive nuclear club.

Uranium Source

The United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France have a large number of nuclear weapons. Israel is believed to have more than a dozen weapons but has not detonated any. India has exploded a nuclear device, but the new government there has disclaimed any interest in pursuing nuclear weapons development.

South Africa, which has extensive supplies of uranium, is known to have developed its own method for producing enriched, weapons-grade material. Well-placed sources say it has developed a so-called "ultra centrifuge," which separates heavy U-238 from lighter U-235 isotopes which can be used to fuel nuclear power reactors or make nuclear weapons.

Western intelligence sources say South Africa is expected to become one of the world's largest producers of enriched weapons-grade uranium.

There have been persistent reports that Israel has been providing technical assistance in this field, in exchange for a long-term supply of enriched uranium. Western sources credit these reports as having a basis in fact, although they do not have many details on the relationship.

In addition, there have been unsubstantiated reports that South Korea and Taiwan have had dealings with South Africa, looking to the possibility of developing their own nuclear weapons options.

Ultimate Guarantor

All of those countries, and Israel as well, regard themselves as surrounded by enemies and perhaps in need of nuclear weapons as the ultimate guarantor of their security.

On Monday, Tass said in Moscow that it was authorized to report that "according to information reaching here, work is now nearing completion in the South African republic for the creation of the nuclear weapon and preparations are being held for carrying out tests."

Tass warned that such a step

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Venice Testing 1-Way Traffic On Grand Canal

VENICE, Aug. 10 (Reuters). —A one-way system went into operation on the Grand Canal today to ease traffic congestion and reduce wave action.

The experimental system for motorized boats is expected to eliminate up to 40 per cent of the heavy swell created by motor launches plying in both directions, and will run until Sept. 30.

It was introduced after a mass demonstration by gondoliers who complained of increasing difficulty in handling their craft in the heavy wash.

W. German Terrorists Start Hunger Strike

STUTTGART, Aug. 10 (UPI). —Ten imprisone leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang said today they were starting a hunger strike, Stammheim Prison authorities reported.

The convicted terrorists said they were protesting a prison decision prohibiting them from meeting together in recreation periods and placing them in separate individual cells in fear of a mutiny.

Vance Reports No Concession Made by Israel

By Oswald Johnston

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10.—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance wound up two days of intensive talks with Israeli leaders today with a public admission that he won no concession of any kind on any substantive matter relating to a Middle East peace settlement.

At a news conference whose message was pointedly different from Mr. Vance's previous public statement—after consultation with Israel's three main Arab adversaries—Mr. Vance made it plain that such flexibility as he found in the Middle East this time was on the Arab side. In Amman last week, Mr. Vance conceded that "fundamental differences" remain unresolved, but he reported a narrowing gap between Arabs and Israelis as a result of concessions by some Arab leaders—probably Egypt's Anwar Sadat and possibly Jordan's King Hussein—on the question of expanding the definition of a final Arab-Israeli peace to include eventual diplomatic relations.

In Jerusalem, the message was terse: "In the discussions here in Israel we did not narrow the gap any further than at the time that I left Taif." Mr. Vance's stop before coming here was Taif, the summer retreat of the Saudi royal family.

One Matter

In fact, Mr. Vance and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin appear to have agreed on only one matter of substance. According to U.S. and Israeli accounts, it was an agreement for Mr. Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to meet in New York next month before the United Nations General Assembly session, at a time when the Arab foreign ministers also will be in New York for the UN meeting.

One of Mr. Begin's closest advisers, Shmuel Katz, half-heartedly asserted at a news conference that these sessions by Mr. Vance with the foreign ministers would be "proximity talks" of the sort proposed by Mr. Begin in Washington last month as a possible substitute for a formal Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva.

U.S. officials advised against such a view, in the face of an obvious Israeli official desire to avoid reporting that the last two days of talks had been a failure.

Mr. Begin today told reporters of a "great achievement in the cause of peace," to which he had also alluded in a dinner toast last night.

The achievement was never defined, although Mr. Katz seemed eager to leave an impression that the foreign ministers' meetings in New York—which, in fact, routinely occur every year—was the achievement his chief had in mind.

Far Apart

Mr. Vance made it clear at his news conference that the Carter administration and the Israelis are almost as far apart as the Arabs and the Israelis on the question of the Palestinians.

There is "total division" between Israel and the Arabs on that point, Mr. Vance said.

As to the U.S. view that Palestinians should be included in a final settlement, and that the Palestine Liberation Organization can enter talks with the United States if certain conditions are met—that, too, is totally at odds with the present thinking of the Israelis.

Mr. Vance said he would be prepared for U.S. officials to meet PLO representatives in New York next month if the PLO lives up to its hints of recent days and accepts Israel's right to exist through acceptance of UN Resolution 242—the document upon which the present Arab-Israeli peace initiative is based.

Mr. Vance was careful to note, however, that he had yet to receive any indication that the PLO would actually accept

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Two Whites Shot to Death In Rhodesia

Mission Is Attacked By Black Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 10 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have shot and killed two white women missionaries, dragging one of them, a medical doctor, from the mission's operating room, the Rhodesian military command announced today.

The deaths of the two women, Dr. Johanna Decker, 59, a West German, and Sister Ferdinanda, 53, an Austrian nun, bring to 15 the number of missionaries killed in Rhodesia in the last year.

Dr. Decker and Sister Ferdinanda, a nurse, were killed yesterday when 2 of a gang of 10 guerrillas terrorized the staff and patients at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Mission in a remote area 60 kilometers east of Lupani in western Rhodesia.

Five of the missionaries have died in the Lupani area.

The only white survivor of the attack, hospital Matron Sister Damiana, said today that the two missionaries were shot because they had no money to give the guerrillas.

Others Beaten

She said that the guerrillas, apparently drunk after spending several hours at a nearby beer hall, also beat up two black nurses, threatened others with rape and chased patients from their beds.

The guerrillas eventually left the mission empty-handed, she said. Security forces are searching the area for them.

A doctor at the nearby St. Luke's Mission, Johanna Davies said: "I have spoken to the people who were there and it is a terrible story. A gang of about 10 guerrillas were drinking for many hours at a local beer hall. Two of them only went up to the mission.

"They were extremely rude and probably drunk. They dragged Dr. Decker from the operating table. They dragged her outside and demanded money. When they were told she had none, they shot her in the back of the head.

"Sister Ferdinanda came hurrying up from nearby and they shot her, too—through the chest, I understand."

Dr. Davies, who said she was a close friend of Dr. Decker, added that Dr. Decker had been doing missionary work in the area since 1950—first at the Fatima Mission and since 1960 at St. Paul's.

Sister Ferdinanda reportedly had only recently arrived at the mission hospital.

The western area of Rhodesia where the mission is located has been heavily infiltrated by guerrillas supporting Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leader with Mr. Nkomo of the Patriotic Front and leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, have separate guerrilla armies operating in Rhodesia.

The war, to oust the white government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, is in its fifth year.

On Saturday, at nearby Regina Mundi Mission, Austrian-born Rudi Kogler, a building contractor, was killed after he shot and killed the leader of an attacking guerrilla band.

Black Leader in London

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).— Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a key Rhodesian nationalist leader, arrived in London today and said that upcoming talks here on black rule for Rhodesia "will be tough and very rough."

Bishop Muzorewa will take part in talks later this week involving British Foreign Secretary David Owen, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Bishop Muzorewa is head of the African Nationalist Council, one of the rival nationalist groups vying for power once it is transferred from Rhodesia's 275,000 whites to the country's more than 6 million blacks.

Pentagon Says It Used Troops at '57 A-Test to Boost Public Image

Four Soldiers Who Participated Reportedly Ill With Leukemia

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—When the Army in 1957 ordered ground troops into an atomic test area in Nevada only two hours after a 44-kiloton bomb was exploded, a major purpose was public relations, according to a report furnished by the Pentagon.

The unclassified report, which a Pentagon spokesman said was prepared in 1957 by Sixth Army headquarters, lists as a purpose of the Army test: "To portray to the public the Army at its best, employing [its new pentomic] organization in operations under atomic warfare conditions."

Nicknamed "Smokey," the exercise was filmed by the Army and turned into a 30-minute television film which the Army distributed to several hundred commercial television stations. The film promoted the Army's role in what the narrator called "The Age of the Atom."

Two ex-GIs who now have leukemia say that their illnesses are a result of their exposure to low-level radiation during Smokey.

The Public Health Service's Atlanta-based Center for Disease Control recently has found two more ex-servicemen with leukemia who say that they, too, were at Smokey.

CDC and Pentagon doctors have begun investigating whether the risk of developing leukemia or other cancers was increased among servicemen who participated in Smokey and other nuclear troop tests during the 1950s.

The long-term effects of low-level, nonlethal radiation are currently being discussed in the debate over proposed U.S. production of neutron warheads and artillery shells. These would be the first tactical nuclear weapons specifically designed to kill by radiation rather than by blast and heat.

The neutron weapons also would deliver low levels of radiation to civilian areas near the battlefield. Proponents say that this radiation would be relatively harmless compared to blast damage from present nuclear weapons. Opponents say that the long-term effects of low-level radiation are not known.

In defending the use of troops at Smokey, an Army spokesman said that a classified version of the Sixth Army report shows that the primary purpose was to test the new pentomic infantry structure.

A government official who has read the classified report said that some portions of the Smokey exercise were legitimate, but termed others "cavalier and some bizarre."

Of the 1,140 servicemen, most were to have watched the shot from trenches 4,500 yards from Ground Zero.

Seven hours before the shot was to go off, the wind changed and the troops were relocated to a hillside about seven to eight miles from Ground Zero, according to the Army report.

Paul Cooper, one of the leukemia victims, has said that he believes he was only 3,000 yards from the nuclear device when it exploded. He and others were knocked off their feet by the blast, he said.

About 45 minutes after the explosion—which was almost three times more powerful than the 1945 Hiroshima bomb—13 soldiers landed in helicopters "in the objective area," according to the report.

A Pentagon spokesman said that he thought it was about one to three miles from the blast site.

The bomb was exploded from a 700-foot tower to limit fallout. The burst disintegrated the tower itself into radioactive metallic dust.

The first helicopters carrying most of the troops landed in the maneuver area about 90 minutes after the blast.

The initial objectives "were seized," according to the report on the mock invasion, about two hours after the blast.

After another hour and a half, the report says, the troop advance was halted because radiation safety teams said that a danger point had been reached. That radiation level is still classified, a Pentagon spokesman said yesterday.

During the advance, the troops, according to Mr. Cooper, had kicked up a lot of dust and he and others did some crawling. The men wore film badges to record radiation exposure. But the badges, Pentagon and other government officials said, did not pick up radiation from fallout on the ground or any radioactive dust inhaled.

The Pentagon spokesman said that Mr. Cooper's film badge showed that he had received only 1.25 rads, while others in his company got almost 2 rads.

Although scientists and doctors agree that there is a connection between radiation and leukemia, there is no agreement on whether low-level radiation can cause illness years after the exposure.

Dissident Said to Refuse

Prague Warns Ex-Minister To Halt Charter 77 Support

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Aug 10 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak government has warned former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek that he would court grave trouble if he continued to act as a spokesman for the human rights group known as Charter 77.

A dissident close to Mr. Hajek was reached by telephone in Prague today and said the former foreign minister was summoned by the police on Saturday. According to the source, Mr. Hajek refused to promise, as was requested of him, to abstain from political activity.

The police reportedly were particularly eager to get a commitment from Mr. Hajek that his name would not appear on any document issued on behalf of Charter 77.



Jiri Hajek

Mr. Hajek was foreign minister in 1968 when Alexander Dubcek, as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, unsuccessfully attempted to liberalize the system. The former foreign minister has been under house arrest in his home on Prague's outskirts since March because of his role in the Charter 77 movement.

Rights Manifesto

Charter 77 is a manifesto calling for more human and civil freedoms. It was issued at the beginning of the year and so far has been signed by more than 700 Czechoslovaks, many of whom are prominent scholars, artists, writers and intellectuals. Several former Communist officials also endorsed the appeal.

The Charter 77 group has circulated 12 additional documents discussing various areas in which human and political rights were being violated.

The latest Charter 77 follow-up statement dealt with problems of literature in Czechoslovakia. "Document No. 12" noted that in the decade since the last congress of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers the number of its members had decreased from 400 to 164.

The document named 130 writers who were forbidden to have their works published, and it denounced discriminatory measures against other members of the literary community.

New Document Feared

The government apparently fears that Charter 77 is preparing another document to mark the ninth anniversary on Aug. 21 of Czechoslovakia's invasion by military forces of the Soviet Union and its allies.

As in previous years, the Czechoslovak security apparatus has been put on a special alert to repress possible anti-Soviet demonstrations during the next weeks.

The dissident source contacted today said there was much speculation in Prague that the regime may hold a series of political trials right after the anniversary of the invasion.

The main figure among the defendants is Vaclav Havel, 40, a writer who was released from prison in May after four months of pretrial detention. An investigation on undisclosed charges continued.

After his release, Mr. Havel denied he had withdrawn his support from Charter 77, but conceded he had resigned as a spokesman for the human rights group.

Pakistan Bars Bhutto Visit to Holy Shrine

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Pakistan's military rulers today stopped former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from making a pilgrimage to a shrine here.

Mr Bhutto, ousted in a military coup last month, was to have visited the 1,000-year-old mausoleum of the Moslem saint, Dada Ganj Bakhsh, who, according to tradition, helps people fulfill their ambitions.

But Mr. Bhutto, who is fighting for his political life, told party workers that military authorities had banned his pilgrimage, during which he had hoped to pray for the solidarity of Pakistan.

Army sources said that a martial law regulation to be published later would stop all visits by politicians to the shrine on the outskirts of Lahore's old quarter.

Cordons Skirted

About 5,000 persons slipped past police cordons to get to the shrine to await Mr. Bhutto's arrival, witnesses said. They chanted: "Long live Bhutto" and "Bhutto will return."

A group later formed a small procession but police using riot sticks dispersed it. The army has banned all political activity, apart from small indoor meetings, until campaigning starts in mid-September for the general election scheduled Oct. 18.

On Monday, the police used tear gas and clubs when thousands streamed to the airport to welcome Mr. Bhutto on his first visit here since the army coup five weeks ago.

Thirteen persons were injured and 43 others were arrested after the crowd set fire to a gasoline pump, stoned cars and beat rival political leaders and journalists.

Peking Reported To Be Ready for Party Congress

PEKING, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The 11th congress of the Chinese Communist party is imminent or may already be under way, reliable sources said today.

Chinese officials declined to comment and have indicated that the congress—the first since Mao Tse-tung's death—will not be announced until it is over. The sources have given notice of previous important meetings here.

There have been signs of preparations. Politburo members from all over China gathered here last week and radio stations have reported provincial conferences to elect delegates.

The congress will discuss numerous top appointments, revise the party Constitution and review the new economic plan. A Central Committee plenum last month made clear that it will also formally purge followers of the "Gang of Four" radicals.

S. Africa Held Near A-Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

would have "most serious and far-reaching aftermaths" and declared that the Soviet Union "is ready on its part, together with other states, to contribute in every way" to blocking South Africa from joining the nuclear club. It did not say how that might be accomplished.

In a recent interview, David Owen, the British foreign secretary, said South Africa "certainly [has] the capability of developing nuclear weapons." Asked if he knew whether it was pursuing such a course, he said: "I wouldn't say it here if I did." He conceded that there was very little other countries could do to prevent it, if Pretoria pushed such an effort.

© *The Boston Globe*

Papua Elects Chief

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Michael Somare was re-elected prime minister of Papua-New Guinea for another five-year term yesterday, when parliament resumed after last month's general election. Mr Somare beat the only other candidate, a former governor general Sir John Guise.



Associated Press.

British troops remove comrade who was wounded in clash with protesters yesterday in Belfast's Castle Street.

Hundreds Battle With Police as Queen Visits Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

The troops finally herded the rioters back up the Falls Road where the protesters continued stoning troops occasionally.

IRA gunmen later began sniping at troops in the Falls Road area. Mobs of youngsters lobbed stones and bottles at troops but no casualties were reported. Several groups of youngsters, some of them armed, hijacked vehicles and set them afire. Two teenagers stopped a bread delivery truck, dragged the frightened driver from the cab, and sent him running down the street.

They poured gasoline over the seat and set it on fire. Moments later, the gas tank exploded and troops moved in to clear the barricades formed by the hijacked vehicles.

Sporadic gunfire crackled around the area, raising speculation that the Provisionals may yet unleash their promised offensive.

A British Army officer was shot while on patrol in the Falls Road area. Maj. Tobin Duke, 38, was in serious condition after being hit by one of three shots fired at his patrol as they were putting a cordon around a burning truck.

The violence of Belfast was far from the Queen, however, as she began the tense tour with her first ride in a helicopter, a mode of transportation always avoided as too dangerous but used today because it was the safest way to travel in Ulster.

She was cheered by scores of flag-waving children when she disembarked from the royal yacht. As many in the crowd burst into a spontaneous chorus of the national anthem, the Queen smiled and paused every few steps to accept outstretched bouquets and solitary roses offered in tribute.

Walking with its commander, the Queen inspected the Ulster Defense Regiment guard of honor, whose members normally are in the front line of Northern Ireland's urban war. Only 2 per cent of the troops of the regiment are Roman Catholic.

The Queen later held a private audience with Rosemary McPherson, a 34-year-old widow. She presented Mrs. McPherson with a posthumous Queen's commendation for bravery for her husband, Constable Robert McPherson, who was killed by the IRA in July, 1975.

The Queen also met the founders of the Peace People movement, Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams.

The peace campaigners were among 250 guests ferried out to the yacht for the reception at the end of the first day of the jubilee tour of the province. Despite the informal, friendly atmosphere on board, Mrs. Williams described it as a "sad day."

"We have nothing to celebrate," she said. "The memory of what happened to start the peace movement is a very sad one for us."

A year ago today, three children were killed when a runaway IRA car slammed into them. The driver was dead, killed by a British soldier. The women then launched the pacifist movement.

Tomorrow, the Queen and Prince Philip are to go to Ulster's University at Coleraine for another garden party, a youth festival and a concert. A final reception is to be held aboard the royal yacht tomorrow night. The royal family then will travel to Scotland for a three-week holiday at Balmoral Castle.

The timing of the Queen's visit put her in Northern Ireland during one of the most sensitive weeks in the province's calendar.

Yesterday was the sixth anniversary of Britain's former policy of internment without trial and Friday is the day that Protestants traditionally march through Londonderry to flaunt their supremacy in the province.

The government's Northern Ireland office said that the dates of the visit were chosen by Buckingham Palace. "If it had been left to us, we would have chosen a less inflammatory time," a senior official commented.

The Queen, who stressed in a speech earlier this year that she was sovereign of Northern Ireland, apparently sought to make a political point by visiting the province now.

Letter From Solitary Cell

Sister Reveals Marcos Opponent's Despair

By Bernard Weinraub

MANILA, Aug. 10 (NYT).—On a recent morning, Lupita Concio, a popular film director, stood before a group of businessmen as a breakfast speaker and startled the audience.

"Instead of talking to you about movies, I am going to read a letter that I have just received from my brother," she said, opening the six-page letter from Sen. Beningno Aquino jr., the principal opponent of President Ferdinand Marcos and a highly popular figure who has been held in solitary confinement for almost five years.

"Lupita, you will never imagine the loneliness I have suffered over the last five years. I even went on a 40-day hunger strike and, believe me, I want to die. There were times when my desperation was so deep.

"But I believe, dear sister, no life is worth a lie," she continued. "Things are either right or wrong and life is worth living only if one acted with some consistency. To submit, to yield and to surrender to the forces of oppression is to give ourselves to despair; but to act, to resist, no matter how puny the resistance, still preserves for us a hope that we may stand erect."

Mrs. Aquino-Concio walked away in silence. The letter was not mentioned in Manila's controlled press. "No matter how they keep him quiet, no matter how long they keep him in detention, Ninoy Aquino is still the biggest political threat to the government," his sister said later, using the nickname by which he is known across the Philippines. "It is a litmus test for human rights," she said.

Influence Acknowledged

Since Mr. Marcos proclaimed martial law in 1972, the case of Mr. Aquino has stirred embarrassment and sensitivity within a government that plainly acknowledges the political power of Mr. Aquino. Perhaps the most dramatic turn in the case took place in June, when Mr. Aquino and Mr. Marcos met for 2 1/2 hours, the first time Mr. Aquino had been out of solitary confinement since his arrest almost 5 years ago.

He had asked for the meeting with a view toward having his case shifted from a military tribunal to a civil court, a request prompted by Mr. Marcos's statement to foreign reporters that a single violation of human rights was more than the so-called "new society" in the Philippines would tolerate.

Permission Denied

Mr. Marcos rejected the request, partly on the ground that the prosecution already had completed its case against Mr. Aquino.

A 44-year-old former journalist, Mr. Aquino would have been the Liberal party candidate in the 1973 presidential election when Mr. Marcos, having served the two terms to which he was limited under the Constitution, would have been forced to step aside for another National party candidate. Instead, Mr. Marcos declared martial law and blocked the election.

Mr. Aquino is accused of illegal possession of firearms, subversion and murder, but his family and supporters insist that his opposition to the President is the reason for his imprisonment.

"Marcos feels that if my husband were released he would rally the people," said the senator's wife, Corazon. Mrs. Aquino is allowed to spend one night a week with her husband.

Toughest Penalty

"If someone had told me before martial law that I'd have this kind of life, I'd say I'd go crazy," said Mrs. Aquino, "but the mind and body adjust, you force yourself to live with this. The hardest part for Ninoy is being in solitary, he's in isolation. He's such an extrovert, he loves people, talking politics. Marcos really knows my husband well."

The murder charge especially aggravates the family.

Mr. Aquino is accused of the 1967 killing of a local official who was preparing to redistribute land on the Aquino family's sugar plantation. The government's key witness was found murdered after appearing in court to make the accusation.

Mr. Aquino, the Korean war correspondent for the Manila Times at the age of 17, was mayor of Concepcion at 22, governor of his province at 29 and was elected a senator at 35.

Vance Admits No Concession Was Yielded by the Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

Resolution 242. "We are watching and waiting," Mr. Vance said.

Mr. Vance will embark tomorrow on a one-day tour of Jordan, Syria and Egypt to report on the accomplishments of his visit here. Perhaps with foresight, he has scheduled barely more than an hour of business at each stop.

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PLO Postpones Meeting

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Aug. 10.—A meeting of the PLO's Central Council to discuss U.S. suggestions for PLO recognition has been postponed to Aug. 25, Damascus radio said today.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Khaled el-Fahoum, president of the PLO's Central Council, as saying the postponement from next Tuesday to Aug. 25 was at the request of PLO leader Yassir Arafat, who currently is visiting Arab capitals.

Ahmed Dajani, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, said in Cairo yesterday that the Central Council meeting "will result in a specific PLO position toward the U.S. readiness to talk to the PLO and the conditions on which it is based."

Envoy to Fahmy

The semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported in Cairo today that a Palestinian reply has been communicated to Mr. Vance on U.S. proposals for amending UN Resolution 242.

The newspaper said the U.S. ambassador to Egypt relayed Mr. Vance's proposal to Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy during a meeting in Alexandria Monday.

Al Ahram did not elaborate on the proposed amendments.

Palestinian sources in Beirut reported today that the Soviet Union, apparently upset by what it sees as U.S. attempts to freeze it out of the Middle East peace moves, has said it will boycott a reconvened Geneva peace conference unless the PLO takes part.

The sources said an assurance to this effect was contained in a letter from the Soviet leadership to Mr. Arafat. The Soviet ambassador here, Alexander Soldatov, handed the letter to Mr. Arafat yesterday, the sources said.

North to Permit S. Korea Fishing

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP).—North Korean Premier Pak Song Chol said that his country would permit South Korean fishermen to operate within a newly established North Korean 200-mile economic sea zone, Radio Pyongyang said today.

Radio Pyongyang, in a broadcast monitored here, said Mr. Pak made the statement yesterday at a political reception.

"We will not oppose South Korean fishermen operating in a peaceful manner within the North Korean economic sea zone," Mr. Pak was quoted as saying.

Dacca-Tirana Ties Set

DACCA, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Bangladesh and Albania have decided to establish diplomatic relations, it was officially announced here.

Demirel Accuses U.S. of Bias on Issue of Cyprus

ANKARA, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel has accused the United States of siding with Greece over Cyprus, and said this had created a problem at least as important as that of the island's future.

Mr. Demirel was quoted in an interview today as saying: "Although the Cyprus question was a problem between Turkey and Greece, the United States has taken Greece's side, and Cyprus has created a problem between Turkey and the United States. This was unnecessary."

In an obvious reference to continuing limits on U.S. arms credits for Turkey, Mr. Demirel added: "The United States has no right to say: 'Solve the Cyprus problem; if you can't solve it, I will impose a particular punishment.'

"We cannot accept this. The Cyprus problem is important but this is not a problem of less importance. Turkey cannot sink that low."

Greek Cypriot Given Life for Conspiracy

NICOSIA, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A Greek-Cypriot journalist was sentenced to life imprisonment today for "warlike preparations" against the Cyprus regime.

Lefteris Papadopoulos, 35, was found guilty and convicted on a total of nine charges of seditious conspiracy, provoking anarchy and preparing warlike operations.

German Police Say Banker Slain In Larger Plot

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The murder last month of West German banker Juergen Ponto was part of a bigger plot by leftist extremists, federal police headquarters said today.

A statement said that police had discovered links between the killings of Mr. Ponto and chief public prosecutor Siegfried Buback, who was killed four months ago.

Carter Seeks Bypass

Congress Said to Favor V On Any SALT Pact Extens

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—Congress will insist on having a voice in any formal extension of the U.S.-Soviet agreement for limiting offensive strategic nuclear weapons that expires on Oct. 3, Capitol Hill sources said yesterday.

President Carter said in a recent interview that he sees no need for Congress to legislate on the matter. His administration is anxious to avoid opening the door to what it fears might turn into a major debate during sensitive negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Those negotiations are due to resume Sept. 7-9, when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in Vienna. There is no realistic expectation that the Vance-Gromyko talks will produce a complex, new nuclear agreement by the time the present five-year accord runs out on Oct. 3, although the administration officially retains that hope.

However, the Carter administration is attempting to devise, an official said yesterday, "a bridging agreement" that can be worked out with the Soviet Union, and gain congressional acquiescence without touching off a major debate.

Top Problems

It is the avoiding of a legislative controversy that is the most difficult problem.

Mr. Carter, in a July 29 interview with Time magazine, reiterated that, if there is no new nuclear agreement by Oct. 3, "my hope would be that we could extend the present agreement for a period of time."

He was asked if the extension would be "in the form that would require any kind of congressional approval."

Mr. Carter replied "No." He said, "I think there would be a general acceptance on the part of my administration and the Soviet leaders if we simply extended this present agreement. I don't think there would be any challenge to the legality of it . . ."

When asked if the extension might be "a memorandum initialed" by Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Carter replied, "Yes. That would certainly be binding on me."

Vote Is Condition

The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Arms Control, headed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., will insist that "any formal agreement" between the United States and the Soviet Union to extend the nuclear accord be submitted to a vote in Congress, according to subcommittee staff members.

"The statute [creating Arms Control and Disar Agency] is clear," a Jack committee specialist said day, "that any agreeme limits the arms of the States requires congressi proval."

A recent study by the sional Research Service Library of Congress rea same conclusion:

"...It can be expect Congress would insist tha posed extension of the Soviet] interim agreeme require 'affirmative legi most likely in the form other joint resolution."

Agency Agrees

The arms control agen office agreed yesterday formal agreement" on a trol does require either a proval by the Senate legislation by both the and House.

In a sense, that is clear-cut position than administration took w two 1972 nuclear agreem first submitted to Congr two are the treaty of duration to limit defens ballistic missiles and expiring five-year limit offensive, intercontinen siles and bombers. The linked.

The Nixon administra divided on whether it w obliged to submit the interim accord to Con said it wanted Senate-H proval through a joint to avoid controversy record national approv

'A Limited Time

But the Carter admi now seeks, according to congressional acquiescer tend the five-year agre "a limited time," hopefu out a vote and debate more permanent U.S.-S cord can be negotiated

"Exactly what form take really hasn't been within the Executive Br official said yesterday.

Congress "will be ver consulted before there cussions with the Soviet the official said. "What cerns Congress will be a he said.

The question is whet gress, and, most notabl fluential Sen. Jackson, for "consultations," ho tensive, instead of a this stage, the Jackson mittee is reported to mined on a vote, pres joint Senate-House re precisely what the Carte istration wants to avoi

India Gives Coca-Cola Ch Transfer Secrets or Leav

By Kasturi Rangan

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (NYT).—The Indian government has served notice on the Coca-Cola Co. of the United States to transfer its "know-how" and majority shares of its Indian unit to Indian shareholders or end operations in this country.

Industries Minister George Fernandes said in Parliament yesterday that, in accordance with the government policy toward multinationals operating in low-priority areas, the Coca-Cola Co. had been given a year from April to transfer 60 per cent of the equity shares to Indians and also the know-how of making the soft drink to the Indian firm.

The Coca-Cola Export Corp., a fully U.S. owned firm that distributes Coca-Cola concentrates to Indian bottlers, had agreed to reduce the foreign equity shares to 40 per cent, on condition that Coca-Cola would be allowed to have quality control and a liaison office in India to protect its carefully guarded trade secrets concerning the drink's formula, the minister said.

Mr. Fernandes said the Coca-Cola Co. was told that that condition was unacceptable since the proposed Indian company would not actually be taking over the operations of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., but would merely function as a selling company of the concentrates, which would still be under the manufacturing control of the U.S. company.

An Indian official of the Coca-Cola Co. said in a telephone interview that the government did not seem to make any distinction between "technological know-how and trade secrets."

He said that it was unlikely that the company, whose operations in India formed only 1 per cent of its total world turnover, would agree to transfer its trade secrets to an Indian firm.

According to the official, 22 bottling plants are operating in India selling Coca-Cola and other soft drinks.

"It looks like we have no choice but to wind up in India," the official said.

Mr. Fernandes said, "The activities of the Coca-Cola Co. in India during the last 30 years furnish a classic exa how a multinational tion operating in a ority, high-profit are developing country att away growth and, in th of alertness on the pa government concerned. with the weaker indig dustry in the process."

He said that the Coca came to India in the e when four bottling pla set up in major cities investment of a little m $100,000. In the last 25 company had remitted m $12.5 million in foreign

The minister said Coca-Cola concentrates to the Indian bottlers "very high margin of pro 400 per cent," which "would include a very l tion of hidden royalty."

Solution Is Sought

ATLANTA, Aug. 10 The Coca-Cola Co. will to seek every opportu resolve the problem" r the Indian demands, s man said yesterday.

Legislators P U.S. Role in

WASHINGTON, Aug. —Thirty-six members of yesterday made public a President Carter urging find a way to keep U.S. ship in the Internation Organization.

After the ILO admit servers from the Palestin tion Organization in 19 Secretary of State Henry filed a letter of intent draw from the internation Other disputes with ILO had led Congress at time pend payment of U.S. c tions.

The letter argues that t ed States should not lo of ILO's machinery for menting human rights st It also referred to efforts a Middle East settlement that by withdrawing States would only iso

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هكذا من الأصل



United Press International.

STRICKEN — A mule deer flees before a wall of smoke and flame in forest fire near Truckee, Calif.

Family Reunion, Church on Sunday, Softball

Carter Enjoys Simple Life on Vacation in Plains

By Edward Walsh

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 10 (WP).—The last time President Carter was here, a three-hour stop in May, he was asked whether he thought his hometown had changed since he had become President. No, he said. He was pleased that Plains had not changed at all.

The fact is, however, that Plains began to change as soon as Mr. Carter became a serious presidential contender. With his nomination, election, and finally assumption of the presidency, the process accelerated, so that now this once sleepy south Georgia hamlet is dotted with tacky souvenir shops and its streets are clogged with tour vehicles.

But even if the Plains he knew is gone, Mr. Carter is acting very much at home during his five-day vacation. His days have been filled with the simple activities he seems to enjoy and which shaped his life before he began his drive for political power.

There was church on Sunday and, later that day, a family reunion, filled with Southern-cooked food and gentle talk of times past. There was a visit to the Carter peanut warehouse to see his brother Billy, and breakfast yesterday morning with his mother, Miss Lillian.

Land Is Inspected

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Carter traveled into the countryside to inspect some of his farmland. It is one thing for a President to read reports about the drought that has devastated crops throughout the nation. It is another for a farmer to stand under the *burning Georgia sun and see* the effects firsthand.

For the reporters covering Mr. Carter, many of whom spent much of last year here and vowed never to return, this trip to Plains has been filled with *nostalgia. Mr. Carter remains* unpredictable, especially on his home turf, but the second day here he promised to give 30 minutes' notice to the press before going anywhere.

When he does, the White House press office staff hangs a red blanket from the balcony of the Best Western Motel in Americus, the signal for newsmen to scramble the 10-mile journey to Plains. There has been little need to scramble here, and little else to do.

And in the late afternoon, the passion for softball manifests itself. It was last summer that reporters noted that Mr. Carter's fiercely competitive instincts do not leave him on the softball field.

The first game was Sunday night, the President pitching for the White House staff, Billy Carter for the press corps. The game was marked by disputes over contested calls, all but one of which were won by the White House. Unexpectedly, the press won, 14 to 11, in 10 innings.

A rematch was demanded for Monday, and it became clear that this was serious business. Real bases were on the field, replacing the cardboard and sacks that had served on Sunday. The base paths were lined with chalk. Three young men from Georgia Southwestern were recruited as umpires, and they announced at the start that any arguing or cursing would mean immediate ejection from the game.

The White House brought a ringer, 6-foot-7 Jim Braxton, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell's cousin. Mr. Braxton sells life insurance for a living and once was a minor league pitcher. The press dubbed him "big foot."

Another Ringer

The reporters brought their own ringer, whose first name is Dave and whose last name remains unknown. He works for Billy Carter at the peanut warehouse and, the President said during the game, was once considered the finest baseball player in all of Sumter County.

Mr. Braxton slammed two home runs over the fence in leftfield and his outfield play sparkled. But Dave the ringer hit three home runs and showed big-league style at shortstop. The press won again, 11 to 9.

There was another softball game yesterday, which the White House won, 19 to 17. So the President returned to Washington as scheduled today. Before the last out, it was being said here that the whole contingent—*press corps, White House staff,* Secret Service agents and President—would not leave Plains until Mr. Carter won one.

Lawyers in U.S. Urge Reform Of the Grand Jury System

By Stuart Auerbach

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (WP).—The American Bar Association's policymaking House of Delegates yesterday recommended sweeping changes in the grand jury system, including allowing defense lawyers in the jury room, which *the Justice Department strongly* opposes.

The reforms were aimed at ending what an ABA committee called "abusive" elements of the 800-year-old grand jury system, which developed under English *common law to protect citizens* from the King, but which has become a tool of prosecutors.

While the ABA's action has no force of law, it has influence with Congress and state legislatures which can pass measures revising *the system.*

An aide of Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., who has introduced a bill to reform the federal grand jury system along the lines recommended by the ABA, said the measure would have no chance of *passing without the support of* the organized bar.

Attorney General Griffin Bell, who led a Justice Department team opposing parts of the reform recommendations before the ABA delegates, promised that the *next battle would be in testimony* to Senate and House committees considering changes in the federal grand jury system.

Mr. Bell especially opposed the provision which would allow witnesses to have their lawyers in the grand jury room. He called it "a lawyer's relief act" that will "generate plenty of business for lawyers."

Most grand juries, including those in the federal system, now allow witnesses to consult with their attorneys in an anteroom after every question.

Potential Risk Cited By U.S. on Laetrile

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The federal government, citing "disturbing new information" about Laetrile, says that the controversial anti-cancer substance may be potentially dangerous as well as medically worthless.

In two news conferences yesterday, Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials said that the substance, when administered as a liquid, can be broken down through the normal digestive process "to release cyanide." The warnings were the strongest anti-Laetrile statements to date by federal officials. Laetrile, derived from apricot and peach pits and bitter almonds, is banned *from shipment in interstate* commerce, but 12 states have legalized its sale within their own borders.

Position Dismays Senate Panel

ter Program Rules Out Domestic Energy Sufficiency

Bryce Nelson

INGTON, Aug. 10.—ecretary Michael Blud the Senate Finance yesterday that the 'ministration's energy oes not envision the tes ever becoming self-n energy.

: the statement after Russell Long, D-La., e wanted to revise the to give oil companies ives and subsidies to stimulate exploration and production that would lead to self-sufficiency.

Mr. Blumenthal said that the administration plan did not envision national energy sufficiency through 1985.

"Is there any date, any time when you would envision energy sufficiency?" Mr. Long asked.

"No," Mr. Blumenthal replied.

"That is a sad situation," Sen. Long said.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., expressed more optimism than Mr. Blumenthal about the extent of U.S. oil resources. "You'd think Chicken Little was writing the energy policy for this country. The sky is not going to fall in."

The question of whether the nation can aim for energy self-sufficiency has brought out the sharp differences between committee members and energy planners such as Mr. Blumenthal and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who testified before the panel on Monday.

Sen. Long and Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., said that they favored subsidies to increase Western oil shale production and reduce dependence on foreign oil. With $5-a-barrel subsidies, Sen. Talmadge said, shale oil would "make us self-sufficient," reduce the threat of foreign boycotts, "create jobs at home and save us $42 billion a year on our trade deficit." The United States currently imports more than $41 billion in foreign oil each year.

Incentives Opposed

"If we could achieve all these things, I'm for it," said Mr. Blumenthal, who added that he knew little about shale oil. He said that the Carter administration strongly opposes returning revenues to the industries from the crude oil tax *approved by the House.* Sen. Long and other committee members favor incentives and subsidies to stimulate production and exploration.

"A plowback provision would simply be a windfall to producers who currently have adequate capital for exploration and development," Mr. Blumenthal said.

Under the administration plan, part of the tax on crude oil would be returned to taxpayers in rebates, a proposal attacked by Sen. Long and some other committee members. Mr. Blumenthal said that the tax would discourage consumption by raising the price *of domestic oil from the current* $5 a barrel to that paid for imported oil—more than $13.50.

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Service Likely Today

idian Parliament Orders Controllers Back to Work

From Wire Dispatches

. Aug. 10.—Parliament anada's striking air trollers back to work , but normal air ser- not resumed because ilties in notifying

nment official said ts throughout Canada to resume normal t not *enough workers* d to Toronto Airport. ols all flights passing io.

den, a Toronto trade union official, said the union had been trying to advise members that the strike had ended, but "a number of people were not at home for one reason or another."

Spokesmen for the major airlines said they expected to resume full services tomorrow.

The emergency back-to-work legislation was passed 136 to 11 in the Commons and later received rubber-stamp approval from the Senate.

7.4% Pay Increase

The legislation also imposes a 7.4-per-cent pay increase on the government-employed controllers, who wanted 12.6 per cent, and calls for individual fines of up to $100 a day if they refuse to return to work.

The strike, which began early Sunday, stranded tens of thousands of Canadian air passengers and visitors, forced the layoff of at least 3,000 workers, backed up the mails and caused major delays in operations at some northern U.S. airports handling rerouted Canadian flights.

Air Canada, the government-owned airline, maintained a skeleton schedule connecting major Canadian cities by flying between airports at Burlington, Vt., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Seattle.

An industry spokesman said the airlines may have lost between $5 million and $7 million in revenue.

n Firemen Terms for n to Work

, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP). firemen, who have let 20 fires burn uncheck- a three-day walkout, hat they would return f the city agreed to bitration and granted nity from prosecution. today, residents used oses to prevent the a house fire and two s.

es were among 14 re- ing the night in this 000, *where 375 firemen* t Monday, demanding es and a shorter work t fires on Tuesday left families homeless.

kers said they would ires only in a life-or- ation.

men turned down to- ity's proposal of a 45- ng-off period, during men would go back to a three-member fact- mmittee would try to e contract dispute.

Weather Slows U.S. Forest Fires

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP).—A second day of cooler weather helped fire fighters yesterday as they struggled against blazes in California's timberland and coastal watershed.

But the break may have come too late in some areas and officials were predicting new lightning storms in the drought-ridden West in the next 10 days.

Thirty-four more crews were en route from the East and Southeast to California to join about 10,000 men already on the lines. A 400-acre blaze in northwestern Colorado, 120 miles northeast of Grand Junction, is threatening natural gas wells in the area. Crews shut the wells to lessen the chance of explosions. Another fire, believed caused by arson, broke out in the San Bernardino National Forest.

Enough watershed already has been lost in the biggest fire, at Los Padres National Forest near Big Sur, to raise the danger of future flooding.

Turner Ready To Aid Probe On CIA Tests

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—CIA Director Stansfield Turner says that files on the agency's drug and mind-control experiments of the 1950s and 1960s will be turned over to the Justice Department if the department requests the information for possible criminal investigations.

A Justice Department spokesman said that the department has not yet asked for the materials.

Regarding the CIA's internal organization, Adm. Turner said yesterday that he had ordered changes that would reduce the agency's Operations Division by about 800 persons. He said he also had directed new screening and exercise programs with the goal of making the agency "lean and mean."

Adm. Turner also said that U.S. intelligence agents never bugged or taped conversations of top South Korean officials in the Blue House, the presidential mansion in Seoul.

He said that news reports of such electronic spying were untrue. The stories have surfaced in connection with the investigation of alleged Korean influence-buying attempts involving members of Congress.

"There were no tapes and no bugs," Adm. Turner said in his first public comment on the reports," and I'm speaking for the CIA, the NSA [National Security agency] or any other U.S. intelligence agency."

He declined, however, to say whether U.S. intelligence had intercepted messages transmitted to and from Korea.

The CIA chief said that his agency has no agreement with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the Iranian Savak, the Chilean DINA or any other foreign spy agency governing their operations in the United States. Any such activities are in the province of the FBI, he said.

Nixon Tapes Are Sent to Archives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon's presidential tapes and papers left the White House complex yesterday on the third anniversary of his resignation.

They had been ready for shipment during Mr. Nixon's last days in office, but because of court orders and battles over possession of the materials, they were kept in a basement room of the Executive Office Building, next to the White House.

The Supreme Court ended the fight six weeks ago by awarding custody to the government. So instead of being sent to Mr. Nixon, the materials were sent by truck 10 blocks down Pennsylvania Avenue to the National Archives. Vans transported 1,800 boxes of documents and 1,146 reels of tape recordings.

Archivists will begin immediately to sort the materials to determine which will be made public under the law upheld June 28 by the Supreme Court. Papers and tapes involving Watergate will be processed first.

If no further lawsuits intervene, the General Services Administration estimates the first portions of the materials will be available to researchers in a year.

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During Guyana Visit

Young Meets With Nkomo, Calls Rhodesian 'Conciliatory'

By Kathleen Teltsch

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Aug. 10 (NYT).—U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young broke away from talks with Guyanese leaders last night for a meeting with Joshua Nkomo, the black Rhodesian nationalist leader.

It was their first face-to-face meeting, and Mr. Young said he was impressed by the fact that Mr. Nkomo was "far more conciliatory" than he had anticipated.

Mr. Young said he scarcely had dared hope that Mr. Nkomo, who is co-leader of the Patriotic Front, was thinking about reconciling the country.

"It is obvious that he is thinking about these things," Mr. Young said, adding that Mr. Nkomo "does not want continued civil strife, or a solidly black country. He is prepared to work with people who want to be a part of a free society, ruled by the majority."

Mr. Young said he had arranged before leaving New York on his Caribbean mission to meet with Mr. Nkomo. He said he did so to emphasize to the Rhodesian nationalist that the Carter administration had no intention of trying to choose among the rival nationalist leaders.

Mr. Nkomo, who met with Mr. Young at a government guest house, reiterated his skepticism about the prospects that a settlement could be reached for a peaceful transfer to majority rule through negotiating with Prime Minister Ian Smith, saying, "He is an impossible character."

Mr. Nkomo repeated his opposition to the United States pursuing a full role in the negotiations *for a settlement, insisting it was* for Britain to decide how to deal with Mr. Smith, who broke away from British administration in an effort to maintain white minority control. The United States could be brought in by the British in a supportive role only, he said.

Mr. Young, after his Caribbean mission, will attend a UN conference in Lagos which would give him the opportunity to meet with African leaders on the Rhodesia issue.

The prospects for such diplomatic developments emerged from the meeting in Washington last week between President Carter and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Mr. Young sat in on the first talks and said later they went well and he believed that "a corner was turned" in efforts to get a settlement in southern Africa.

Meanwhile, Mr. Young and government leaders of this Socialist state have exchanged assurances that their governments can "build bridges" of cooperation.

"We are not going to agree on everything," Mr. Young said, but promised to seek a common ground of agreement "that builds bridges between us regardless of past differences."

There was no reference at this first meeting with Guyana officials to economic matters, which are certain to be the preoccupation of Mr. Young's mission on its short stay—he leaves tomorrow for Surinam.

Right Aid Stressed

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 10 (WP).—Mr. Young said yesterday that the U.S. obligation to help victims of human rights violations is so strong that, in some cases, it justifies the risk of interfering with another country's sovereignty.

Comparing persons who have been deprived of their rights with victims of an earthquake, Mr. Young said: "In many respects, human rights assistance is like earthquake assistance. When the overwhelming human need cries out, national sovereignty becomes less important than the human need."

Mr. Young has made the Carter administration's controversial championing of human rights the dominant note of almost all his statements since he began a 10-nation tour of the Caribbean area.

His trip, intended to underscore the administration's decision to give the Caribbean more attention, has been overshadowed by two other developments in U.S.-Latin American relations: the visit of Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, to Cuba and the expectation of an imminent agreement between Washington and Panama on a new Panama Canal treaty.

However, that has not deterred Mr. Young from hammering at his contention that concern for human rights is the principal underpinning of the Carter administration's foreign policy.

His especially strong statement yesterday was made as he toured a child-care center in a low-income neighborhood of San Jose.

U.K. Student Is Charged in Ukraine City

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI).—A British student has been charged in the Ukraine with anti-Soviet activity and could face up to 24 years in jail if convicted, a British Embassy spokesman said today.

Andriy Klymchuk, 21, was arrested by KGB security police Aug. 1 in Lvov, 500 miles southwest of Moscow.

The Ukrainian Communist party newspaper said Saturday that Mr. Klymchuk was arrested while committing a "hostile act." It said that he had been carrying films with coded instructions from a Western Ukrainian émigré organization and a large sum of rubles to finance his alleged activities.

Mr. Klymchuk, from London, is the son of a Ukrainian who went to England in 1943.

The embassy spokesman said Mr. Klymchuk has been charged under Articles 62, 64 and 70 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code, which cover anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, smuggling and organizing activity directed to the commission of especially dangerous crimes against the state.

The first two carry sentences of up to 7 years in jail while smuggling carries a 10-year maximum sentence. The embassy spokesman said the charges were announced to the British consul, who visited Lvov yesterday.

Castro Gives Church a Tour

HAVANA, Aug. 10 (AP).—Cuban President Fidel Castro took Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, on a tour of the Havana area yesterday and wound up at the late Ernest Hemingway's former villa.

There evidently was no talk of the substantive issues that Sen. Church wants to discuss with Mr. Castro, but the Cuban leader promised further conversations during the next two days. The senator's top-priority subject was the possibility of obtaining freedom for some of the estimated 18 U.S. citizens detained in Cuba.

With Mr. Castro driving the lead car, a caravan wound through Havana and into the farmland nearby, where, according to Sen. Church's wife, Bethine, the discussion focused mainly on cattle breeding. Then Mr. Castro showed the group through the Hemingway house, called Finca Vigia, now a government-run museum.

Tito to Visit France

BELGRADE, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia will visit France this autumn *at the invitation of Pres*ident Valery Giscard d'Estaing, an official announcement said today.



Associated Press.

EVOLUTION OF 'SAM'—The New York police have released new sketches (top) of the murderer known as "Son of Sam." The new sketches are called "much better" than previous ones. Lower left is a sketch made in March; lower right is the first sketch, released in July of 1976. The killer has slain six people.

Illness Rate High

Study Shows Poor Conditions Of U.S. Mushroom Workers

By Constance D'auVin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (IHT). Mushroom farmworkers live and work in the most squalid conditions of any workers in their states, according to a report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The substandard conditions exposed by investigators "rival those found among migrant citrus workers on Florida's gold coast" that made headlines in the 1960s, a commission official said Friday.

The report describes conditions learned from an investigation undertaken by the Pennsylvania and Delaware advisory committees of the commission in 1975. The two states produce about 65 per cent of this country's mushrooms.

Many of the workers are from Mexico and Puerto Rico and live in largely substandard, overcrowded housing provided by the growers.

Because the mushrooms thrive only in a dark, damp, chilly environment, the workers are prone to respiratory illnesses and the report said that they have a high rate of tuberculosis, pneumonia, emphysema, bronchitis, asthma and "mushroom lung."

An estimated 2,500 workers are in Pennsylvania and 325 workers are in Delaware.

Their work and home lives are managed indirectly by the growers through crew leaders, according to the report. A Civil Rights Commission official described the relationship between the crew leaders and workers as "virtual slavery." Everett Waldo, a spokesman for the commission here, said that the report would be used to:

- Encourage action on the part of the Justice Department regarding other civil rights violations.
- Encourage the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to adopt standards for the industry.
- Ask the Labor Department to develop a legal definition for mushroom workers under which they would be eligible for services and coverage under federal and state laws.
- Encourage the Immigration and Naturalization Service to work with the industry to develop policies and effective screening criteria to eliminate the recruitment and employment of illegal aliens.

Thais Report Sihanouk Is Under House Arrest

BANGKOK, Aug. 10 (AP).—Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, are under house arrest in Phnom Penh and are forbidden to leave the country, the Thai supreme command said yesterday. The official report did not give a source.

It said that the couple is being closely guarded, and that the two are not allowed to leave their residence.

Bonn Police Seize $4.3 Million of Hash

BONN, Aug. 10 (AP).—Police yesterday seized two tons of high-quality hashish worth 10 million deutsche marks ($4.3 million) in the basement of a home here, and arrested two Turks and an Algerian.

The hashish was the biggest cache of the illegal drug seized by West German authorities, a Bonn police spokesman said. Names of the three detained persons were not released.

News Analysis

Anti-Colonial History Boosts Somalia's Territorial Fervor

By David B. Ottaway

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Aug. 10 (WP).—"I can remember singing songs as a child that mentioned the Awash River as being Somali land," said a Somali returning home after years abroad to learn that Somali insurgents are now fighting not far from that meandering waterway deep inside neighboring Ethiopia.

As fighting over the disputed border territory spreads deeper into Ethiopia, Somalis seem to be more convinced that the map of the "Greater Somalia" that hangs in every government office may soon be a reality.

The Somali nationalist spirit, which some scholars compare to Zionism, is based in ethnicity and culture rather than religious conviction, reminiscent of the Israelis' sense of righteousness and determination. And like Zionism, it is at the heart of the nation's politics.

With news of each victory by the Western Somali Liberation Front being broadcast over Mogadishu radio, there is only one topic of conversation among Somalis: the war in "Western Somalia."

Somali claims to Ethiopian territory, as expounded by leaders of the front, go far beyond the semi-desert Ogaden region that usually is regarded as the core of the dispute.

Massive Area

The claims would stretch at points to the Awash River, hundreds of miles inside Ethiopia and one of the main agricultural belts of eastern Ethiopia. They include Diredawa, a big rail and trade center, and Harrar, an ancient religious center where the late Emperor Haile Selassie began his political career. They include the rail line from Diredawa to Djibouti, a vital passageway for the Ethiopians. Finally, they include four provinces of Ethiopia, a third of the land mass of that country.

Were the Somalis to have their way, probably 10 million persons and an area not much smaller than present-day Somalia would be taken from the old Ethiopian empire. Somalia would triple its population and gain the gas and oil resources it lacks. The Ogaden, it is widely believed, contains big deposits of both, although some experts say that there is much less than the Somalis and Ethiopians imagine and that the cost of exploiting it would be huge.

Historical Roots

The Somalis believe that taking possession of all this would be just. It was Ethiopia's emperors in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and Italian and British colonialists with them, who seized land that was Somalia's and still is populated by Somalis.

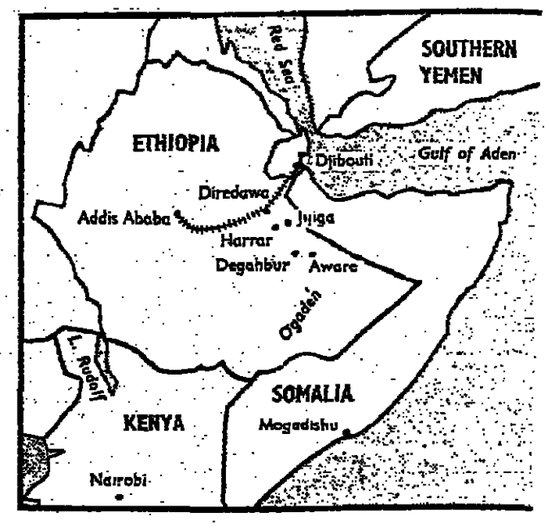
The Ethiopians, Somalis believe, were even worse "colonialists" than the British and Italians and now they must reckon with their own colonial history. Just as in 1960 the British and Italians returned the Somali land they seized, so too must the Ethiopians, they believe. The tide of history is with Somalia.

African Policy

The problem with Somali reasoning is that it is in conflict with established African principle that colonial borders, just or unjust, should be respected to avert chaos across the continent.

The implications of Somalia's claims are sobering: all of Djibouti, a large slice of northern Kenya and a third of Ethiopia would be annexed to Somalia. Somalia is not likely to get much diplomatic support for its cause in Africa—except from Morocco and Mauritania, which last year seized and divided the Spanish Sahara, and a few other states, such as Libya, which have territorial claims on smaller or weaker neighbors.

Thus, the war in the Ogaden raises the explosive question of what principle will decide the borders of the 49 countries on or along the continent and whether war and force will decide the new outlines of Africa.



Threats Exchanged

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Ethiopia's official government press called today for the overthrow of Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre as both countries exchanged accusations and threats and the war continued.

Mogadishu accused Addis Ababa of planning a full-scale invasion of Somalia to "divert attention from the political and economic crisis inside Ethiopia."

There was no sign of the impending arrival of between 5,000 and 9,000 "foreign" troops, presumably Cubans, that Somalia earlier today had charged were en route to bolster the Eti Army.

Scores of Cubans could in Addis Ababa today, a cording to diplomatic they had been in Ethio several months or were t arrivals of an expected 3 tors and medical aides expected shortly.

These sources said th Cubans here were building pound on the outskirts o Ababa that probably was tary complex.

Ethiopia Denies Cha

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 1 ters).—Ethiopia denied that up to 9,000 foreign are on their way to help Ogaden fighting, Addis radio reported.

A government statemer "It is a naked lie desig hoodwink world public and throws some light credibility of what Soma lomats frequently utter."

After Eviction Order

Cape Town Blacks Burn a Shantytown

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Black squatters evicted from their homes set fire to hundreds of shacks today after police used tear gas to disperse crowds in the Modderfontein shantytown outside Cape Town.

Several thousand of the estimated 26,000 blacks living in the camp have left the area or spent most of the day huddled at the roadside.

Government officials said that the squatters have been warned since February to get out of the area, which is said to be a health risk because of a lack of running water or sanitation facilities.

About 100 white clergymen, welfare workers and members of charity and political organizations visited the squatters' camp today. "We want to be with the people," said the Rev. David Russell, an Anglican clergyman from the nearby black township of Nyanga.

Whites Warned

A spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, which is in charge of the demolition operation, said the whites would not hinder the razing operation. "If they interfere, we will have them removed by the police," he said.

Some of the churchmen told reporters they planned to form a human barrier to stop the front-end loader—a bulldozer with a scoop on the front—from smashing the shanty town. But mechanical problems prevented the machine from starting until after the whites had left.

Among them was Judy Williams, wife of Tom Williams, a U.S. consular official stationed in Cape Town.

She said that she was there as a member of "Women for Peace"—a multiracial group—and was sorry that more whites had not come.

Gas Blown Away

Police fired their first volley of tear gas when the whites and a large number of blacks collected and prayed and sang But the wind whipped gas away.

There were no injur police said that only tw were arrested: one for a dangerous weapon and when he tried to stop blac loading their possession truck.

A government spokesm that by late afterno majority of the squatt abandoned their shacks. not have to remove peo demolish the empty sha said.

As bulldozers cleared the shantytown, some collected the remains razed homes and set again across the road.

Most of the squatters the Transkei, now an ind state.

Yesterday, Transkei Minister Digby Koyana the South African goverr wanting to "dump" the in Transkei.

Some of the blacks ha ed their belongings and r a nearby site outside which has sanitation facil church officials say it house more than six fam

News Analysis

Gap Widens Between Soweto and Regime

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Less than 45 miles separate the ornate cabinet room in Pretoria's Union Building and the smoke-clogged streets of Soweto, but for all the communication between them, South Africa's white rulers and the black leaders of Soweto might as well be at opposite ends of the globe.

Over a year after the first black protester died there, the government and the people who claim to speak for Soweto's 1.25 million people remain at impasse, unable to agree on a system of local government, much less on a wider political accommodation.

The confrontation is less bloody now than it was a year ago, when hundreds of youths were dying in running battles with police. Last week, the violence sputtered on, but only three youngsters died.

By every measure other than casualties, however, the situation seems more gloomy now than when the protests started. A reform movement within the ruling white group, the National party, appears to be foundering on the bedrock of Afrikaner conservatism, and a growing number of blacks seem to have abandoned any hope of peaceful emancipation.

Loss of Faith

The loss of faith in the white man is deep-seated now, says Ellen Kuzhwayo, a member of the Committee of 10, which has demanded full self-government for Soweto. Cabinet ministers have rejected the demand and banned public meetings the committee has called to test its public support, implying that it is a black-power group bent on subversion.

The uncompromising approach has disturbed many people who normally support the government, including some of more powerful Afrikaans editors. When the committee was established last month, several Afrikaans newspapers greeted it as a body of sensible blacks who could retrieve the leadership of Soweto from youths in the streets.

Every crumb of black initiative and willingness to accept responsibility must be encouraged, said Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg paper that is highly influential in the National party.

The committee sees itself in similar terms. "We are no extremists," said Nthato Motlana, the physician who is chairman of the committee, which also includes an educator, an editor and a business executive. "We are prepared to meet the government halfway, and we expect the government to meet us halfway as well."

To Press Ahead

When Prime Minister John Vorster called his Cabinet into session last week for the first time in six weeks, it gave its answer. Michiel Botha, minister of Bantu administration, announced that he would press with an alternate system of local government for black townships, which the Committee of 10 has rejected.

By October, the government will hold elections for community councils in black areas, including Soweto. The councils will have wider powers than the advisory bodies that existed previously, but will be subject to the overall control by the white-run Bantu administration boards in their areas. Election to the bodies is likely to be on a tribal basis.

Dr. Motlana, describing the community councils as puppet bodies, has announced that the Committee of 10 will organize a boycott of the elections. In doing so, he has aligned himself with the townships' students, who have shifted their emphasis from the stone-thowing rampages of last year to a concerted effort to bring the apartheid system to a halt.

In their most conspicuously successful effort, the students have persuaded nearly 200,000 Soweto students to quit classes in protest against the system of Bantu education, or separate schooling for blacks. The fact that less than one in 1,000 black school entrants reaches matriculation provides powerful backing for the students' claim that their schooling is vastly inferior to that of the whites.

Black Jobless Rising

So far, the attempts by students to force the mass resignation of blacks serving the apartheid system have been less successful. With unemployment among blacks cresting the 1.5-million mark and many in the townships going hungry, there is scant inclination among black policemen, teachers and clerks to abandon a secure source of income.

Attempts to hinder the working of the system have met with stiffening police resistance, particularly in the past week. Jan Visser, the Soweto police commander who won praise earlier in the year for his restraint, apparently has had orders from Pretoria to rely more heavily on firearms, and less on tear gas.

Mrs. Kuzhwayo, for one, doubts that it will make much difference. They feel only desperation that they have nothing to lose, the 63-year-old social worker says. "At first, as they came to know apartheid, these kids probably felt great fear and anger. Today, it is anger they feel—anger at the authorities, and anger at whites in general," she said.

The sense that the time for an accommodation may be slipping away is strongly felt in Afrikaner intellectual circles, but the calls for new policies by editors, academics and businessmen have made no perceptible impact on the government. The unofficial leader of the reform movement, Education Minister Piet Koornhof, has been publicly repudiated by Mr. Vorster.

Calls for Reforms

Mr. Koornhof, who holds a doctorate degree in sociology from Oxford University, seems undaunted. Last week, in Durban, he repeated his call for speeding moves to repeal the system of petty apartheid, the web of laws and regulations that confine blacks to an inferior economic and social status. He also said that the future of urban blacks, at the center of the protests, is a burning question.

Six months ago, many National party insiders thought Mr. Vorster would throw his weight behind the reformers once the worst of the rioting had passed. Now, it seems that they were mistaken. In almost every decision and pronouncement he has made in recent weeks, the Prime Minister has sided with the conservatives.

'Sterile' Mother Wins Suit Over Birth in Bavaria

WUERZBURG, West Germany, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—A married woman who gave birth to twins despite having been sterilized two years earlier today won her court battle to have the state of Bavaria pay for the children's maintenance.

A county court gave judgment against the state and relieved the 30-year-old woman of all financial claims in respect of the birth and support of the 4twin girls since their birth in September, 1974.

The court said the surgeons in the state-owned university clinic who carried out the sterilization in 1972 had made a serious anatomical mistake which left the woman, a mother of three, still fertile.

The woman, whose name was withheld, was advised by doctors at the clinic to be sterilized for the sake of her health.

Because of the family's poor circumstances, the twins have been placed in a foster home. The court ordered the state to pay all medical and other costs arising from the faulty operation, including the costs of maintaining the children in a home.

Spanish Ship on Block

MADRID, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The Spanish Navy announced today that it will auction the 10,000-ton cruiser Canarias, which sailed under the Nationalists' flag in the Civil War. The 55-year-old ship will be auctioned on Sept. 14, the navy said.

E.E. Kleinschmidt Dies; Inventor of Teletypewriter

CANAAN, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP).—Edward E. Kleinschmidt, 101, inventor of the teletypewriter which carries news to all parts of the world, died yesterday.

Born in Bremen, West Germany, Mr. Kleinschmidt pioneered the transmission of words through telephone wires to teletype printers, which reinterpret the signals into typewritten words.

Mr. Kleinschmidt died at Geer Memorial Skilled Nursing Home where he had been a resident for about a month.

Gen. George C. Kenney

MIAMI, Aug. 10 (AP).—Gen. George Churchill Kenney, 82, who served as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air commander in the Pacific during World War II, died yesterday.

Msgr. Cantagalli

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Msgr. Gaspare Cantagalli, 63, administrator of the Vatican's wealth, has died in Rome, the Vatican announced today.

Thousands of Indians Flee Flooded Homes

NAZAF GARH, India, Aug. 10 (AP).—Thousands of Indian peasants abandoned their flooded huts and fields yesterday in an exodus from the monsoon-soaked plains surrounding New Delhi.

The only passable road from this hamlet about 12 miles west of New Delhi became jammed with villagers trying to reach dry land and safety. More than 150 persons have died from the monsoons in north central India this year and outbreaks of cholera from contaminated water have been reported.

U.S., Pana Delay Sign Of Canal F

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 1 —Last-minute disagreem arrangements for defend Panama Canal delayed an ment of a new treaty to U.S. and Panamanian tors hoped to release settlement very soon.

The two sides resume at midday.

A Panamanian said t negotiators had not agreement on defense canal during the life of treaty, which will run Dec. 31, 1999.

The dispute apparently around the rate at whi soldiers would be withdra the Canal Zone's 14 milita and replaced by Pana troops. The United Sta Panama have agreed to the canal jointly in the the new treaty with the l soldiers to leave by 2000.

The Panamanian spo said that the question security and other labor for Panamanian employee Canal Zone also was t final agreement.

Announcement of a new granting Panama eventu trol of the canal had b pected this morning. Th tiators agreed yesterday financial aspects of a new

S. Africa Build Arms Industry

PRETORIA, Aug. 10 (R —Defense Minister P.W. said last night that South was making a special ef develop its own arms in

Asked to comment on a ment by officials in Pari the French government h tended its arms embargo on Africa to all types of m equipment, including wa Mr. Botha said:

"It is not South Africa's to say from whom or to it is buying or selling arm the meantime, however, w doing our utmost to insu rapid development of our arms industry alongside industries."





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OPERA IN ITALY

Slow-Motion Dueling a Body in the Garden

By William Weaver

. Italy (IHT).—A from Grosseto and acoast, Batignano vn, no more than ouses, perched on . At the edge of e is a vast former was bought a few the British stage m Pollock, who d that its walled s spacious cloister al for small-scale ons.

and a few friends y festival called hiostro" (Music in Having just con- rth year, the Ba- l can be consider- (this year it even e), and its distinct, y is evident. e opera each year. time they did orks, adding up to gth evening. The hearsed with care vith economy but ion and flair.

program opened rdi's "Il Combatti- credi e Clorinda". mixture of narra- and drama which ated directors. The Libby solved the lly by ignoring it. of the garden, the Knapp sat in a and sang the nar- ite him, the tenor Bottone and the Benedict, in cloth looked convincingly their duel in slow

Premiere

site the tenor and gave the world pre- minute opera called (The Garden), spe- for Batignano by oly fertile young ser Stephen Oliver as composed about

so by Oliver, is an r-like dialogue ler and a body in Oliver's spiky, eerie erfectly wedded to ich the two artists admirable clarity

e cloister itself, we va Padrona." Per- work, so often tire- freshly, delightfully Libby and Pollock, an Italian hotel, circa 1905. Miraculously, the idea worked, and Knapp and Benedict sang and acted with wit. As the mute Vespone, Bonaventura Bottone displayed an enviable comic gift.

The string quartet that, with the harpsichord, accompanied all three works was conducted by Jane Glover, a musician of intelligence and spirit.

* * *

Batignano is like a jolly house-party. Larger-scale Montepulciano —now in its second year—has more of a boarding-school atmosphere. Hans Werner Henze, artistic director of Montepulciano, refuses to call it a "festival" and prefers the term "workshop." Last year, with its various master courses, Montepulciano did seem to exist more for the young musicians than for the public; this year the emphasis has shifted slightly (the festival—one cannot avoid calling it that—is also longer and richer).

But, once again, the town and its inhabitants are deliberately and broadly involved in the events: the band plays in one piece, schoolchildren design sets and sing. And one of the main productions was a rare staging of "La Favola d'Orfeo" by Politian (Agnolo Ambrogini, known as "Il Poliziano" because he came, in fact, from Montepulciano, whose inhabitants are so denominated), a tribute to a 15th-century local son.

The big opera production this year was Verdi's "I Masnadieri," in the Teatro Poliziano which has now gained an orchestra pit. Verdi's operas, however, do not lend themselves to workshop productions: Young singers can rarely grasp Verdian dramaturgy or sing with sufficient art.

In fact, the Montepulciano singers were generally inadequate: The baritone Luigi de Corato has a good voice, though he cannot give it much variety; and Mara Zampieri, the most professional of the lot, is an affecting actress, also with a good voice, which she still must learn to tone down, to float.

Young Orchestra

The largely young orchestra assembled for Montepulciano played well. Riccardo Chailly, a promising conductor, drove it hard, but often with true Verdian vigor. The libretto is not one of Verdi's best and Henze, who staged this production, tended to make fun of it, turning the grim villain into a clown, and contradicting not only the sense of the text but also the mood of the music. A puzzling production with enjoyable moments.

Some of the smaller events were more successful, such as the entirely excellent concert, Sunday morning, in the magnificent 16th-century church of San Biagio: a Mozart concert aria, Britten's "Nocturne" for tenor and chamber orchestra, a new piece by the Dutch composer Jochen Slothouwer, and a Rossini rarity. Slothouwer's work is titled "Il Ritorno d'Orfeo," and is a lyrical meditation for cello and harp with string orchestra: brief and affecting.

The Rossini cantata "Il Pianto dell'Armonia Sulla Morte d'Orfeo" (The Weeping of Harmony Over the Death of Orpheus) was written in 1808, when the 16-year-old composer was at the Bologna conservatory. It consists of two arias for tenor and three passages for male chorus.

Understandably, the tone is academic, but there are moments when the irrepressible, true Rossini breaks through: The Allegro of the little overture, for example, and the obbligato writing for horn toward the end. There is even a foretaste of the Rossinian crescendo. Splendidly played under the direction of José Maria Collado, another of the talented young conductors that Henze manages to find for his workshop.



United Press International.

GETTING ATTENTION—Col. Mary Marsh inspecting one unit of the 50th Security Police Squadron at the U.S. Air Force Base in Hahn, West Germany. Col. Marsh is the first female commander of the base.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Let's Keep Oregano Out of Marjoram's Hair

SHAKESPEARE called marjoram "the herb of grace," but it is not certain whether the plant he had in mind was really marjoram. It might have been oregano. The two have been thoroughly confused, since the beginning of their histories, and for once the major part of the blame cannot be attributed to the whimsy of popular usage.

It was no less an authority than Linnaeus who decided to call marjoram *Origanum majorana*, thus mixing things up completely. Marjoram is, properly, a plant of the genus Majorana, oregano one of the genus Origanum.

It would seem advisable to forget Linnaeus and adopt the improved term of a later system, *Majorana hortensis*, or in popular language the more specific *sweet* marjoram. It doesn't much matter in the kitchen, for the two are closely related, quite similar in taste (marjoram is a little milder) and in practice they are used more or less interchangeably in cooking.

Began in Antiquity

But the confusion, which, to give Linnaeus his due, predates him, since it began in antiquity, makes life difficult for anyone who wants to sort out the facts about these two herbs. Almost all the documentation on the subject has been provided by persons who didn't know which plant they were talking about, and frequently failed to realize that there *were* two different plants.

Let us try nevertheless to keep oregano out of the hair of marjoram.

To begin with the relatively sure, marjoram, with apologies to Linnaeus, is a plant of the genus Majorana, of which the only commonly cultivated species is *Majorana hortensis*, garden marjoram, also called sweet marjoram, precisely because its flavor is less sharp than that of oregano; or annual marjoram because, though it is a perennial, it is so vulnerable to frost and hence so unlikely to get through cold winters that it is often treated as an annual; or knotted marjoram, because its small purplish or whitish flowers crowd tightly together in dense whorls which look at first glance like large complicated knots.

French Terms

Despite their apparent ignorance of what marjoram is, the French use the term *marjolaine des jardins*, garden marjoram, an exact translation of the botanical name, and also call it shellfish marjoram (*marjolaine à coquillages*), because it is often used to flavor scallops or mussels, or, getting back to the state of utter confusion, big oregano (*grand origan*).

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is of the opinion that there is a variety of marjoram, *Majorana onites*, or pot marjoram, but all the other authorities I have consulted describe pot marjoram as a kind of *origan*, and give it the scientific name of *Origanum onites*.

Marjoram originated somewhere close to the Mediterranean; exactly where is of no great importance, though a number of authorities have gone to the trouble of trying to pin it down.

Entered Language

As for the word marjoram, it entered the English language in the 14th century, according to some authorities via old French, from the medieval Latin *maiorana*, which, as any word with *maior* in its stomach should, presumably carried the sense of "larger," and suggests that the ancient Romans were more alert to the differences between marjoram and oregano than we think, for marjoram is indeed a larger plant than oregano.

However, the actual derivation is more probably from *amaracus*, itself from the Greek *amarakos*, which already meant "marjoram," but whether the ancient Greeks were referring to our sweet marjoram I am not prepared to say. (Modern Greeks prefer oregano).

Sweet marjoram reaches one to two feet, medium height for an herb garden, so one would expect to find it growing in the center; but it is often sown at the edge, since it is a handsome plant which spills prettily over a lawn or a path, for which reason ornamental varieties of minor seasoning value are sometimes included in the herb garden—for instance golden marjoram, with its bright leaves.

More Pungent

As is the case for many herbs, marjoram is more pungent dried than fresh (this does not mean that it is better. Freshness and pungency are different qualities, each with its own kind of charm). The best time to cut it for drying is just when the plants begin to flower; Snip off the tops and dry them slowly in the shade.

Up to now the task of segregating marjoram from oregano has been fairly simple, but trouble begins as soon as we get into the kitchen. The average housewife, if she uses the charming but old-fashioned marjoram at all, probably does not know whether it is really marjoram that she is employing, especially as the people who write her cookbooks frequently do not know the difference between marjoram and oregano either, or even that there is one.

No Choice

Often, unfortunately, the cook has no choice between marjoram and oregano; she has to buy what is available where she lives, and only too often, no matter under which name it is sold, she does not know what she is getting. This is sometimes determined by geography, for marjoram is most appreciated in temperate regions, where flavors are as a rule more restrained than in warmer areas. Greece, Italy and North Africa prefer oregano (and the very word is Spanish), while France and England choose marjoram; but this is a rule with so many exceptions that it has *almost ceased being a rule.*

The task of keeping marjoram and oregano separate becomes hopeless when we reach the realm of legend. The stories told about them are attributed casually now to one, now to the other, and sometimes to both. Marjoram, whatever was meant by that name, has been well treated by myth and folklore, except by Saint Hildegarde, who warned against touching it because she thought it transmitted leprosy. In antiquity it symbolized love and honor and was reputed to bestow peace and happiness on those who used it. In both ancient Greece and Rome bridal wreaths were made of marjoram to insure happy marriages, and marjoram was planted on graves to assure happy after-lives.

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WINE

ce Booms in Sales and Quality

on Winroth

HT).—The wines of e booming. With al quality of the Alsatian wines are les in France faster er *appellation d'ori-* wine. Alsatian ar were up 27 per ne over 1975 while for AOCs is 7 per

rise also applies to rket, up 30 per cent nd 41 per cent in Only the wines of me close to this

0 million bottles of sold abroad and 90 million francs ich economy. The markets for Alsace tries nearest: Ger- m, the Netherlands nd (in fifth position . Canada is sixth e market and the s comes in seventh st with imports up it over 1975.

mark Eighth

climbed to eighth orting four times as last year as in 1975, is ninth with Italy e.

or what, only a few as thought of as a d-rate cousin of the eyards across the

Alsace achieved this uccess after the gen- mp in 1973-'74? By on quality rather ty. Since 1972 all e must by law be Alsace, an important authenticity match- Champagne among regions.

grape varieties have yed and only the varieties are author- AOC "Alsace" or "Vin ylvaner, Pinot Blanc , Riesling, Muscat or Tokay d'Alsace. mer, and Pinot Noir er cent of rosés and

e Grand Cru

is not restricted as Cs but a new appel- ming into existence: and Cru." Certain ill be able to obtain appellation after a hey will have to re- yield drastically to smaller the yield, the trated the wine in all s that make for di- aste.

growing market for wines in the United e has a bright future erican drinkers. So arket is largely ac- by the desire for ltuf drinks.

Among Alsace wines Muscat is no doubt the ideal apéritif wine, extraordinarily fruity yet light and dry at the same time. Sylvaner, Pinot Blanc and Riesling can also serve as apéritifs, but all three are excellent all-purpose dry whites to go with anything from oysters on the half-shell to fish, veal and chicken.

Rich, Full Wine

Gewürztraminer is a rich, full wine for the end of a meal with cheeses such as Munster and Roquefort, but it can also be served with game as it is in Alsace. The idea may be surprising, but it can be stunningly good. Tokay d'Alsace is the perfect accompaniment to foie gras.

Best of all, with rare exceptions, a bottle of Alsace runs from 8 to 15 francs for a good Sylvaner to 20 to 25 francs for a Riesling or Gewürztraminer. Exceptional bottles of these latter wines may sell for as much as 35 francs, but you easily get your money's worth.

The best recent vintages are the outstanding '71 and '76, with '73, '74 and '75 as good second choices. 1972 is the only clinker in the lot.

ART IN LONDON

Malin Basil, Patrick Seale, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, to Aug. 19.

Basil is a self-trained Swedish painter and writer. This first English exhibition of her drawings and paintings of the Arabian desert, the ancient mud villages of the Bedouin, and the all-too-swiftly changing life of the cities, coincides with the publication of her book "Saudi Arabia through the Eyes of an Artist." She has a quite remarkable feeling for the loneliness of the undulating sands, the blessing of a single tree in an oasis, the calligraphic quality of the mud-walled village thrusting out into the sandy wastes. It is a way of life already irrevocably changed by petrodollars. It is fortunate that a major artist is present to witness its passing.

* * *

Sickert in Bath and Dieppe, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, to Aug. 20.

In the 1890s, and indeed until the outbreak of war in 1914, Dieppe was a favorite watering place for both French and English artists. None was more devotedly Dieppois than Walter Sickert, represented here by oils and etchings of Dieppe from 1888 to 1914. During both wars, Sickert lived in Bath, representing in his work many of the historic and beautiful streets of the city. In addition there is a strong group of works, also of Dieppe and Bath, by Sickert's friend, Jacques-Emile Blanche, his pupil and third wife, Thérèse Lessore, and another of his well-known students, Sylvia Gosse.

* * *

Craigie Aitchison, Knoedler & Co., 142 New Bond Street, London W.1, to Aug. 31.

Craigie Aitchison is a formidably strong Scottish painter with a Mediterranean approach to his art. Painting on a large scale, with subtle but brilliantly toned colors, his imagery is intensely personal—models, friends, his Bedlington terrier, a number of dramatic crucifixions of an awesome simplicity. Deeply considered (he has been known to work on a single canvas for more than five years), his paintings demand long contemplation to yield their best.

* * *

The Suprematist Straight Line, Annely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W.1, to Sept. 30.

Russia in the 1920s saw the growth of an extremely significant art movement, that of suprematism. Under the leadership of Kasimir Malevich (1878-1935), the most active participants were Nikolai Suetin (1897-1954) Ilya Chashnik (1902-1929) and El Lissitzky (1890-1941). For its main exhibition of the summer, the gallery has assembled 33 works by the four artists, a worthy successor to last year's "Russian Pioneers" which explored the origins of nonobjective art in detail. As in 1976, there is an excellent catalogue, with an illuminating introductory essay by Andrei Nakov.

* * *

London and the Thames, The Fine Rooms, Somerset House, Strand, London W.C.2, to Oct. 9. (Admission fee £1).

Somerset House, or at least that part of it in which this exhibition is, was built in 1780, to house the Royal Academy, the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. The Fine Rooms, just opened to the public in 1836, have now been refurbished for public use. As part of the Queen's jubilee celebrations, the National Maritime Museum has organized, for the Department of the Environment, this loan exhibition of 114 major works concerning London's famous waterway, starting with "Old London Bridge" painted in 1650 by Claude de Jongh (c. 1595-1663) borrowed from the Victoria and Albert Museum and ending with Kokoschka's "View of London" (1970) on loan from a private collection in Spain. Between we have the Thames seen through the eyes of Van de Velde, Canaletto, Gainsborough, Turner, Constable, Tissot, Whistler, Sisley, Monet, Daubigny, Pissarro and Derain. This is a great opportunity to see a theme exhibition gathered from 85 different collections.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

It's easy to smile on a smooth-running airline.

Enjoy the relaxing side of German efficiency.

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German Airlines

Lufthansa. The more you fly.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Thursday, August 11, 1977 *

Sons and Daughters of Sam

Vice-President Mondale told the American Bar Association that the Carter administration is drawing up new regulations to control the FBI and the CIA, emphasizing protection of the rights of citizens. He added that he would like to see the bill now before Congress in this area stiffened—providing that warrants for wiretaps be issued only when a crime was indicated, and not simply an act potentially harmful to national security.

Now this is in keeping with the human rights stand of the Carter administration, as well as a justifiable reaction to the way in which the CIA and FBI went overboard in surveillance and other activities, and the abuse of presidential powers with respect to these agencies that have marked recent years. But it should not be forgotten that human rights not only involve protection against the state, but protection by the state. Liberty may be the first goal, but the peaceful pursuit of happiness also bulks large in the Declaration of Independence.

Periodically in the United States there have been demands for "law and order" in the midst of a rising and spreading tide of crime. Yet in fact what has happened during the last 20 years has been an expansion of the rights of the accused. And it is clear from Mr. Mondale's remarks that there will be increasing *controls over federal law-enforcement* agencies.

The problem is that while the FBI engaged in dubious practices with respect to, say, Martin Luther King jr., who was a positive force for genuine human rights, there are groups and individuals who do need surveillance if the rights of their fellow Americans are to be sustained. Bombings by terrorists, like the murders by West German anarchists, are not legitimate assertions of individual rights: they involve both national security and crime.

To draw the line too sharply between the two could be a handicap in dealing with persons whose motivations are as perverse in fact as those of that "Son of Sam" who shoots women in New York City, but who purport to direct their blows at the state, while killing those who are simply citizens of the state. Infringements of privacy by the government are infringements of rights—but they are, when confined within legal bounds, less perilous to society than bombs and shootings by the sons and daughters of Sam.

Biting the Palestinian Bullet

Frankly, we don't know whether President Carter will manage to 1) induce the Palestinian movement to accept the right as well as the fact of Israel's existence and 2) persuade Israel to accept the Palestinians as a negotiating partner and as a people also deserving a "homeland." The difficulties were immense and obvious even before Cyrus Vance went to the Mideast—so much so that many felt the best course was to duck the problem and look instead for more interim agreements. But the administration decided to bite the bullet. We commend them. The overriding need is to draw Israelis and Palestinians into mutual recognition. Either you try to solve a problem or you don't.

* * *

The administration evidently counts on "moderate" Arab states to help deliver the Palestine Liberation Organization, which, for all its failings, remains the only viable Palestinian organization; it is chiefly for the United States to deliver Israel. The moderates do seem to have made some progress. Whether they have made enough to win for the PLO, right now, either the start of a direct relationship with Washington or a seat at the peace table, is doubtful. The PLO, in the Arab fashion, still clings to the hope that by whispers and feints offered to the United States it can avoid coming face to face with the need to accept Israel. But at the least, the administration has given the PLO an opening. If the PLO clings to its fantasy of undoing Israel, then it risks losing the possible reality of a home of its own. It's an anguishing choice. No true friend of the Palestinians would spare them the need to make it.

* * *

The Israelis resist negotiating even with a PLO that might accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338. They reject the idea of a separate Palestinian entity. This brings Israel into sharp and painful collision with the United States. But, from the point of view of U.S. interests, it is a necessary collision. The administration's judgment—we share it—is that the United States can best ensure the good relations it needs with Arabs, and can best honor the moral and political obligations it has freely incurred to Israelis, by promoting Israeli-Palestinian coexistence.

Tactics are always arguable. For instance, in February Mr. Vance said that the PLO must renounce its "covenant's" vow to erase Israel, and now he says acceptance of Resolution 242 "in my judgment would revoke the covenant." Our own view is that if the Palestinians find it impossible to compromise in practical diplomacy without abandoning their paper dreams, then let them make the compromise and let the Israelis seek substantial compensation for their anxiety in other coin—perhaps in extra security advantages. Differences of principle must find their *treatment, and transformation, in negotiation.* That is the way the United States is trying to go, and it is the right way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

From Helsinki to Belgrade

The Helsinki agreement, which was criticized at the time of its signing for seeming to sanction Soviet power in Eastern Europe, is looking better for the United States all the time. Because it included a broad human-rights plank, the agreement soon became a principal basis on which individuals within Soviet-bloc nations could demand to be treated by their governments in accord with law. It is true, as was reported the other day by the U.S. commission set up to monitor Helsinki developments, that the Helsinki goals are honored by the bloc mostly in the breach. Yet the commission found cases in which the Helsinki process had produced real results. In Poland, for instance, a group of protesting workers (and some supporters) had been detained and then were released. If bloc liberalization depends ultimately on its historical transformation, then Helsinki can give history a little push.

* * *

But Helsinki has other uses. When 33 European nations plus the United States and Canada met in 1975, Jimmy Carter's election was a remote thing. No one could have foreseen how the Helsinki movement and the Carter crusade would feed into each other. Nor later, when President Carter's initial human-rights bursts against the Russians had provoked cold fury in Moscow, could anyone have foreseen how convenient it would be to have on hand a way to switch over from a one-country assault on Soviet violations to an effort by all 35 signatories to deal with each other's violations. That's what Helsinki has meant: a code of domestic conduct and a continuing diplomatic process of review.

* * *

The formal review is to begin on Oct. 4 in Belgrade. Its procedures and agenda have just been hammered out in a seven-week preparatory session in which the United States gained most of what it wanted *in terms of time and jurisdictional room to* review the human-rights record. U.S. diplomats also ensured that there will be a post-Belgrade follow-up meeting—the Russians are not going to be allowed to ditch the subject. In turn, the West accepted Moscow's general approach to the economic and cultural issues of special Soviet interest. The United States did so well because of the political and psychological steam that has built up behind the Helsinki idea, and because most Helsinki signatories are allies or espouse Western values.

The preparatory meeting happened to fall at a time when uncertainty in Soviet-U.S. relations had made it particularly useful to have a demonstration that tough issues could be discussed productively. This was done. The question of how to "play" the human-rights issue will be even more acute in October, when SALT will also be on the Soviet-U.S. plate. But as a result of the Belgrade preparatory meeting, there is now somewhat more reason to hope that Washington and Moscow can prevent their *continuing* differences from intruding excessively upon their common interests. That's what détente is about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 11, 1902

NEW YORK—The New York Times had this to say about *King Edward's recent coronation in* London: "The spirit of the 20th century works freely and vigorously through forms and precedents that have come down from the Middle Ages. Fortunate and unique is the nation that can thus live in the present and confront the future without breaking with the venerable and illustrious historic past."

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1927

MOSCOW—The long standing quarrel between *Stalin, the secretary of the Central Committee* of the Communist party, and the majority of the Committee on one side, and Trotsky, Zinovieff and the rest of the opposition minority on the other, is heading towards an open rupture, despite efforts at the last plenary meeting of the Central Committee to work out a compromise, which may be too late to do,



'Behavior-Altering Drug.'

Mideast in a State of Doubt

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The big news here a couple of weeks ago was that President Carter and Prime Minister Begin of Israel had got along like old buddies. And now the latest news is that Secretary of State Vance and the same Mr. Begin are said to be facing some kind of "crisis" in U.S.-Israeli relations.

So what has happened? Nothing! Carter dealt with the manners of the Begin visit in Washington and left it to Vance to deal with the facts in Tel Aviv. The President was determined to avoid a confrontation with Begin on policy, so their meeting encouraged exaggerated hopes which are now leading to excessive fears.

Actually, very little has changed, but Begin has at least clarified the problem. He is one of those rare prickly birds like De Gaulle, who really *means* what others have merely said, and after his amiable reception in Washington, he obviously isn't very sure about what Washington is either saying or meaning.

Not Clear

Nobody around here is very clear either. Jimmy Carter receives visitors from abroad the way he'd greet strangers who dropped into Plains, Ga., from Milwaukee. It's not a pose. At first meeting, he wants them to feel at home, but sometimes they go away confusing his manners with his purpose.

There is something very amiable but also a little confusing about the Carter administration's diplomacy. It is in a great hurry. It *had* to deal with Panama, and has dealt with it very well so far, but it wants to "normalize relations" with Cuba and China, and fix things up with Rhodesia and South Africa, and get Israel to "shape up" before any of them is ready.

Secretary Vance's trip to the Middle East and his forthcoming mission to China later this month illustrate the problem. He is not ready to settle the issues either place. They will like him, but not agree with him and Begin in Israel *is determined to resist* the Carter administration's proposed compromises.

Begin is not going to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, under any circumstances. Even if they repudiated their written compact to destroy the state of Israel and accepted the permanence of the Israeli state under UN Resolution 242 with safe boundaries, he wouldn't believe them.

No Concessions

Also, Begin has made clear that he will not make the concessions the United States and the UN want him to make: To withdraw from the Golan Heights and the West Bank, and he rejects out of hand President Carter's suggestions about the establishment of a Palestinian "state" or "homeland" or "entity" on what he regards as "liberated" Israeli territory.

So there is obviously a stalemate, but not, in the foreseeable *future*, a crisis of war. The Israelis have the courage of their convictions, and Israel will fight even a preventive war if necessary, but the Arab states probably won't risk it. The question, or *so it seems* here, is how the United States can use its influence and power to bring about a compromise by something more than pleasant meetings or public visits.

At some point, the United States will probably have to decide (1) to guarantee by treaty the pre-1967 boundaries of Israel, with minor strategic amendments: or (2) make clear to Israel that it will not continue to finance and arm a Begin policy it thinks will lead to war; or (3) evade any decision and take its chances.

Dilemma

The tendency in Washington now is to evade any clear treaty guarantees of Israel's pre-1967 borders—to be pleasant to Begin and talk vaguely about "going to Geneva" with the Palestinians somewhere in the wings, but this isn't convincing the Israelis, the Arabs or the Palestine Liberation Organization.

So for the present everybody is left in a state of doubt. As things stand now, the United States is backing a government in Israel with whose policies it disagrees, and leaving Israel without the guarantees Israel needs. Begin has made this dilemma clear, but the odd thing is that, like Yitzhak Rabin and Golda Meir before him, he has shown little interest in a U.S. security treaty, which is probably the only thing that will break the stalemate.

Without such a guarantee, the philosophic and historic argument between Israel and the Arab states can go on for years, and will probably loiter down in the end to another war with more devastating weapons on both sides.

Accordingly, this dilemma calls for something more than President Carter's kindly manners and Mr. Vance's patient travels around the Middle Eastern capitals. It needs a decision by the United States, clear to all sides, that if Israel withdraws to the pre-1967 borders, or thereabouts, the United States will defend those borders against *any aggressor* including the Soviet Union.

Anthony Sampson From London:

. . . the problem of what to do with diplomats [during an economic decli is not just a British dilemma.

LONDON—In the last week we have been watching a replay of the old British comedy: "What shall we do with the diplomats?" It comes round again every few years, with the same cast of characters. A brisk no-nonsense team of investigators, inspecting palatial embassies abroad and recommending drastic economies. An outraged chorus of ambassadors, explaining that any penny cut from their entertainement would mean the *ruin of British* diplomacy. An assurance that embassies are in the throes of intense social change. And a last act which shows everything continuing as before.

It all sounds like the story of down-at-heel British aristocrats living in a country house that's too big for them, endlessly arguing about whether to get rid of the butler. Old James has wonderful manners: He keeps up standards, knows who everyone is and makes us all feel more important. But he's terribly extravagant, he spends far too much time polishing the silver, he hates dealing with the household accounts and every time we ask a businessman to lunch he gives notice. Yet we can't actually imagine the dear old place *without him. If he went,* we'd have to move into somewhere smaller.

Of course it's more serious than that, and the problem of what to do about diplomats is not just a British dilemma. It was Tocqueville who explained that democracy was naturally at loggerheads with diplomacy, and that foreign policy "does not require the use of any of the good qualities peculiar to democracy." And it was Zbigniew Brzezinski who rashly wrote a few years ago that "If foreign ministries did not exist, they would not need to be invented."

In an age of telephones and jet planes, the whole existence of these palaces and bureaucracies in foreign capitals is frequently questioned, and many foreign ministers have been exasperated to find that embassies can often get in the way of quick communications with foreign governments, rather than speed them up. As one U.S. diplomat commented after one particularly bad breakdown in Anglo-U.S. relations: "It all goes to show that you can't afford to have two stupid ambassadors."

But the British relationship with diplomats has been particularly uneasy, because the country has been in a period of long economic decline compared to its allies, and diplomats have been more associated with past grandeurs than any other profession. Their aristocratic life-style, often inhabiting mansions that were acquired at the peak of imperial power, arouses envy or ment from their workad leagues in the Treasury a and as Britain's position world has declined, so t and cost of embassies h on increasing.

So there have been a su of investigations into the Foreign Service, culmina a report of unusual b which was published las It was produced by a t young academics in the Office, in the organization as the "think tank" and roborated a good deal public's suspicions about mats' extravagance. It d the lavish entertaining, largely devoted to other mats, and reckoned that diplomats would enterta people a year at gov expense.

The "think tank" recom the bold remedy implied Brzezinski remark: The Service should be merg the Home Civil Service. much freer interplay betw two. It concluded that B spending more on diplom their influence warrant there should be widespr ductions, and that 20 embassies should be clos gether.

There was a swift attack from the Foreign —a pressure group whic the Texan oil lobby k blundering amateurs, made known that all th diplomats, including Sir Sir Nicholas and Sir Oli all—surprise, surprise—p against this *uninformed*

The diplomats insisted basic assumption of the tank"—that because economic position had its embassies should be r was a fallacy. On the they explained privat weaker Britain became, t important it was to hav men abroad keeping up ances and negotiating fully that they concealed real weakness.

It is an argument considerable emotional not least to the politici will decide their fate next few months. For m more soothing and reass a cabinet minister assa humiliated at home travel abroad and find entertained at the Brit bassy as if he were sti senting an imperial pow

But we are back at the of the butler. He may reassuring and very c keeping up the style of house. But he's so concealing our weakne outsiders that he can c from ourselves, too.

To What Avail U.S. African Polic

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The cost of the African policy now being pursued by the Carter administration is beginning to come home. It entails U.S. support for black nationalists in violent confrontation with the minority white regimes of southern Africa.

But to what advantage? The evidence so far suggests that the administration stand has raised black hopes and hardened white resistance in a way harmful to this country's only serious interest: a peaceful resolution of the struggle.

In Africa, as in so many other places, the policy of the Carter administration defines itself by being different from that of President Nixon and Henry Kissinger. Nixon and Kissinger gave short shrift to black Africans and supported white-minority regimes in the Portuguese territories and in Rhodesia and South Africa.

That so-called "Tar Baby" policy reached a dead end when the Portuguese abandoned Angola. The rush to take over ended in a battle between one Angolan faction, backed by the United States and South Africa, and another faction, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Communist-supported faction won, leaving the United States nakedly exposed as an ally of the South African whites in what was—for the long run—a losing cause.

Stance Switched

Secretary Kissinger drew the lesson and moved rapidly to switch the U.S. stance. He put pressure on Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia to accept an international conference designed to achieve a peaceful transition *to majority rule in Rhodesia.*

That principle won acceptance from Rhodesian black nationalists, the neighboring black governments and the segregationist regime of Prime Minister John Vorster in South Africa. Thus Washington, without being in confrontation with either Rhodesia or South Africa, made a transit to support for black-majority rule.

The Carter administration has thickened the commitment in several ways. The President and his leading subordinates—notably Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young—have given rhetorical expression to the principle that support for black-majority rule in Africa is a test of the morality of U.S. foreign policy.

The President and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in sessions with British Foreign Minister David Owen, have increased pressure on Smith of Rhodesia to move rapidly toward majority rule. Vice-President Mondale, in a meeting with John Vorster in Vienna, made it plain that the United States expected South Africa, as well as Rhodesia, to begin moving toward majority rule.

The reaction of the white regimes has been to dig in against the pressure. Smith has long since reneged on his deal with Kissinger. He is now calling new elections for a mandate that would maintain white rule indefinitely in Rhodesia.

Vorster, in a speech last Saturday, served notice that he would no longer be an instrument for applying pressure on Smith to be reasonable. Vorster said U.S. policy in southern Africa was following a course that "can lead only to one thing: chaos and anarchy."

African blacks have inevitably had their hopes raised by the Carter administration. The leading nationalist movem Rhodesia have stopped ing with Smith and m ward guerrilla war. Th been supported in that p the heads of the ne black governments. The tion was spelled out mistakable clarity by Julius Nyerere of Tanza ing a visit to the Unite last week.

After talks with Presid ter at the White House dent Nyerere said he fou ter willing "to put on pressures are needed in bring about majority ru Tanzanian President, wh haps the most prestigiou in Africa, said: "Frankly, to escalate the war and then, if President Carter allies can escalate the pressures, these two es will shorten the struggle.

In other words, a big is in the works. The Unite has aligned itself with that is morally right a will surely prevail in t But how much is the terest served by getting middle and catching th for the trouble ahead? it be better to stand aloof, and be in position pick up the pieces after thing in southern Afri smash?

Letters

Frenchmen Overseas

Re: The U.S. government's taxation of U.S. citizens living abroad:

Agence France-Presse on July 6 reported: Valéry Giscard d'Estaing spoke to the French living overseas, "who represent, for me, the world dimension of France." It is clear, he declared, "that the future of France and the prosperity of the French people depend largely upon the capacity of [France] to be present on the world scene and in the major foreign markets. Frenchmen overseas assure, with competence and dynamism, this indispensable presence of France. Because of my past and present functions, I am aware of this more than anyone else and that is why I wish to reply to their requests. The series of measures which [France has] taken respond to the demands of social justice, which do not cease at the frontiers of our territory."

The four measures, which seemed to him the most important, are:

• A fiscal legislation better adapted, simplified and moderated.

• Better social protection for salaried workers, whether they be temporarily or permanently overseas.

• The development of educational possibilities for French children living overseas. In 1977, *for the first time in our history,* the average government expenditure for each French child overseas is almost equivalent to that spent for each child in school in France.

• Facilities provided for the the participation of overseas Frenchmen in all elections, national or European.

This message demonstrates clearly that French citizenship rights and benefits are not affected by geographical location. Can Americans overseas say as much? We urge Americans to call this enlightened attitude to the attention *of the U.S. government* and to ask for the application of a similar policy.

PHYLLIS A. MICHAUX,
Executive Vice-President,
The Association of Americans
Resident Overseas.
Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا في الأصل

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1977

OECD Warns in Report

n Upturn May Lose Momentum

ck Aboaf

19 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese govern- measures to boost nd may be short- omic expansion is momentum again ording to the Or- Economic Coopera- lopment.

ial survey of the omy, the OECD basic consideration ite the measures s fixed investment to remain weak ticular, continuing capacity utilization business expecta-

presently known OECD predicts a 5.5-per-cent gross national product growth in 1977, down from 6.3 per cent last year, and down from official Japanese estimates of about 6 per cent.

GNP growth is forecast to decline to an annual rate of 5 per cent during the first half of next year.

The survey stresses the importance, on both domestic and external grounds, of ensuring a faster rate of growth next year and, more importantly, of ensuring a faster expansion of domestic demand than GNP "in line with the generally agreed principle in the OECD that the stronger economies should lead the (world) recovery."

It also feels that the exchange rate should "play its proper role" in facilitating the world's balance-of-payments adjustment process, adding: "The (Japanese) authorities have declared their intention to consider taking new measures at a later stage if these appeared necessary."

Aim Achieved

The official Japanese objective of offsetting the burden on the balance of payments created by the oil price rise of 1973 has been more than achieved, the survey notes.

A terms-of-trade loss of about $14 billion between 1973-76—proportionately one of the largest among OECD members—has been more than offset by gains in the volume of trade equivalent to some $20 billion, it points out.

During the first half of 1977, Japan had a sizable current external surplus, not particularly high as a proportion of GNP, but which has to be viewed against the massive global deficit with oil-producing countries, the survey says.

The OECD estimates Japan's seasonally adjusted current account surplus during the first five months of this year at $4.27 billion, compared with $3.68 billion for all of 1976. The trade surplus during the first five months is estimated at $7.197 billion, compared with the record surplus of $9.887 billion for all of last year and $5.028 billion in 1975.

The survey does not rule out the possibility of a revival of imports and a reduction of the current surplus in the near future, but adds that the speed of this reduction is subject to "significant uncertainty."

Moderate Upturn

The survey notes that Japan's recovery over the last two years from the deepest post-war recession has been moderate and hesitant, as in many other member countries. But the difference is "striking" in the case of Japan between the present subdued upswing, with persistently large unused capacities, and the very strong cyclical recoveries of the past when business investment surged ahead, it says.

"Unless slack is reduced and there is a reasonable upturn of business investment, it will be difficult to put the recovery on a sustainable basis," the OECD says.

The policies applied by the Japanese authorities since the oil crisis have produced a number of "remarkable" results, but difficult problems remain, the survey maintains. It points out that consumer price increases have been hovering between 8 and 9 per cent during the past 24 months despite the low pressure of demand and two moderate annual wage settlements, averaging 8.8 per cent.

But consumer price rises are expected to slow down to an annual rate of less than 8 per cent in the second half of this year, with a further small deceleration in the first half of 1978.

However, the effects of continuing economic slack on unemployment have been quite limited. Also youth unemployment, which is a serious problem in many countries, has remained low in Japan, the report notes, adding that employment may rise by about 1 per cent this year, but that unemployment (currently at 1.9 per cent) is unlikely to be significantly reduced.

Businessmen Urge Government Spending

ug. 10 (AP-DJ).— business community e need for addi- ent spending rather dit to get the econ- out of its current oru Gotoh, chair- kyu group of com- an interview. rt in the Bank of al discount rate rable" but not nec- ial, the executive

and various other of the transporta- hotel and real ment group were connection with a vertible Eurobond kyu Department

said the Japanese unity believes that n so far by the reflate the econ- inadequate. The at is needed. he arliament to pass supplementary ex- he fiscal year end- 3.

Figure

community would e extra spending 0 billion yen ($7.5 otoh said, but he gislators are more package of around n.

e economists fears that addi- nent spending tionary for Japan administration is g a very large Mr. Gotoh said re currently more t getting out of a recession than they are about possible increases in their costs.

A discount rate cut would aid industries that are relatively prosperous by reducing debt servicing and new investment costs, Mr. Gotoh said, but he added it would be of little benefit to those sectors that are in difficulty because of "structural" reasons.

(Structural problems generally refer to losses of competitiveness as a result of the emergence of new industries in developing countries, as a result of global overcapacity in a certain industry, or as a result of technological changes.)

Thus, he said, the term "desirable" for a discount rate cut, rather than something stronger, represents an "averaging out" of opinion in the Japanese business community.

Lack of Spending

Mr. Gotoh said the main characteristic of Japan's current recession was a failure of capital spending to recover quickly as it has in past business cycles. The executive expressed considerable pessimism on this score, saying that he doubted that new measures by the government alone would be sufficient to produce a revival in new investment.

He was more optimistic about consumer spending trends, however, saying, "I think we are hitting the bottom right now."

He noted that Tokyu Department Store's sales were up 10 per cent from a year earlier during July against a year-to-year gain of only 6 per cent in June. The June sales had been hit, however, by unusually bad weather.



H. D. Dobe

People In Business

H.D. Dobe has been named managing director of Deutsche Marathon Petroleum GmbH in Munich. He is replacing **A.L. Benham** who is returning to the United States. Mr. Dobe was formerly manager of the Michigan refinery division of Marathon.

* * *

Security Pacific Bank has named **James Vardon** vice-president and administrator of the controller's department of the bank's London-based European, Middle East and Africa headquarters. Prior to joining Security Pacific Bank, Mr. Vardon was the European controller and deputy general manager of a major U.K. bank.

* * *

William Blackwell has joined European Banking Co. as assistant director and will head a new team which will develop further EBC's project-related activities. Mr. Blackwell has been vice-president and senior resident petroleum engineer at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York.

* * *

Stephen Polzin has been named senior vice-president, credit and marketing in Europe, the Middle East and Africa by Bank of America. He was formerly group vice-president in the San Francisco corporate service office. **James Kearney**, senior vice-president, formerly credit and marketing, will head the United Kingdom area office. **Vaden Yelton**, formerly head of the United Kingdon area office, has been appointed head of the southern Europe area office in Paris. **Peter Nelson**, senior vice-president, formerly head of the southern Europe area office, has been named president of non-banking activities and corporate planning for Bankamerica Corp., the holding company, and its subsidiaries.

* * *

Bernard Start has been named managing director of Sevcon Ltd., a U.K. manufacturer of electronic controls. He succeeds **George Parrent jr.** who has returned to the U.S. parent company, Technical Operations Inc. Mr. Start was most recently with International Computers Ltd. as vice-president.

* * *

Irving Trust Co. has appointed **James M. Stewart** as general manager of its London branch office. He succeeds **Michael H. Davis** who has been reassigned to the home office in New York.

U.K. Projects Benefits From North Sea Oil

Gain for Payments Set at £4.9 Billion

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).—An almost fourfold increase in Britain's oil output from the North Sea expected this year will be of "very significant benefit" to the nation's balance of payments and overall economic performance, the Treasury said today.

North Sea oil production for the first six months of 1977 totaled about 17 million tons and for the year as a whole is envisaged at 40 million to 45 million tons. Production last year was around 11.5 million tons.

According to a Treasury economic study, published today, the net effect of Britain's North Sea oil program on the balance of payments this year will rise to £2.1 billion, at constant 1976 prices, from £900 million last year. In 1978, the net beneficial effect will further increase to £3.4 billion, rising to £4.9 billion in 1980.

However, the Treasury scaled down earlier estimates of the net effect on balance of payments in 1985 by £1.4 billion to £7.5 billion. This reduction, it said, was in line with the "more cautious" forecast of oil production in 1985 of 125 million tons compared with a previous estimate 150 million tons.

Oil Deficit Cut

Nonetheless, the Treasury asserted that "North Sea oil production is rising very fast . . . already this is having an effect on the trade figures." During the first half of the year, Britain's visible trade deficit in oil narrowed to about £270 million a month compared with £340 million in the second half of 1976, it calculated.

Analyzing the benefits accruing from North Sea oil, the Treasury study said: "Up to the end of the decade the potential benefit to the balance of payments rises roughly in line with the volume of oil production. The imports of goods and services associated with the oil program will probably be rather lower in volume by 1980 than they are this year."

In addition, a growing volume of oil imports will be displaced by the substitution of the domestic oil production, the study showed.

Payments Outflow

On the other hand, it said, payments in terms of profits and interest to overseas-based companies and financial institutions will simultaneously be on the rise and some foreign currency borrowing by U.K. companies will be due for repayment by 1980. This will tend to partially reduce the benefits from escalating oil output, the Treasury added.

"Between 1980 and 1985," it went on, "the potential net benefit continues to rise strongly, although the growth of production is slowing down. This is partly because the share of imports in the cost of development and production is expected to fall."

According to the study, the figures for GNP arising from oil and gas production (at 1976 prices) will reach £1.9 billion this year compared with £700 million in 1976. This figure will rise to £2.6 billion in 1978 and £4 billion in 1980, climbing to £5.5 billion in 1985.

ICI to Help Employees Get Seat in Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP).—Britain's largest private industrial company launched an ambitious and unusual project yesterday to help members of its 90,000 work force to become lawmakers.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. complained that out of 635 members of the House of Commons only 52 had managerial or executive experience in industry. This is about half the number of lawyers or teachers elected to the House.

To redress the balance, ICI announced a job and pension guarantee scheme to get its own employees into the House. It said that:

- Any ICI employee who stands as a parliamentary candidate will get time off with pay for campaigning.
- Those elected will have their old jobs at ICI held open for them for 10 years provided they have had five years pensionable service with the company.
- The time spent away from the company by members of the work force who get elected to the House will count toward an ICI company pension.

The company said the scheme would apply throughout ICI "from top to bottom" and ICI is not concerned which political parties candidates represent, "even those on the far right or the far left."

The employers' organization, the Confederation of British Industry, welcomed the scheme and the conservative Daily Mail hailed it as "one of the most radical social innovations in industrial history."

Maurice Hodgson, a deputy ICI chairman, denied that ICI's motive was to get the company's voice better heard in Parliament.

He said: "The benefits we would hope to get would be indirect ones and these would be benefits generally to industry and the country as a whole in the sense that the likely outcome will be an appreciation of the problems and the aspirations of the private sector."

Oversold State of Stock Mart Raises Prices in Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (IHT).—Strength in the glamour sector gave the stock market a lift, today, but trading activity was sluggish.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.62 points to 887.04. It was up 2.16 at 3 p.m.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 905 to about 480 and volume totaled 16.28 million shares, down from 19.9 million yesterday.

As yesterday, analysts attributed the advance primarily to internal factors, reflecting the market's oversold condition.

Some support also came from anticipation of good numbers in the government's July wholesale price index, due for release early tomorrow, following the recent decline in food prices, analysts said. The index fell 0.6 per cent in June.

These factors, coupled with expectations of a decline in weekly money supply figures, also due tomorrow, helped offset the market's continued concern with a possible further rise in interest rates, the analysts said.

Computer and related stocks again moved higher, with IBM rising 2 5/8 to 268 1/4, Hewlett Packard 2 1/8 to 82 1/2, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 71 7/8, Data General 1 1/4 to 48 3/8, Digital Equipment 1 1/4 to 48 1/4 and Centronics 1 3/8 to 28 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in slow trading. The Amex index rose 0.36 to 120.59.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Consolidated Foods

Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	766.00	763.30
Profits	27.00	24.20
Per Share	0.90	0.81
Year		
Revenue	2,892.00	2,754.90
Profits	88.00	77.50
Per Share	2.93	2.56

Bonn to Boost Public Outlay In New Year

As Growth Lags, Jobless Rate Rises

BONN, Aug. 10 (AP).—After resisting U.S. pleas for several months, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government announced today it will boost public spending further to stimulate West Germany's lagging economy.

In a four-hour meeting with his closest economic advisers yesterday Mr. Schmidt decided to expand the 1978 federal budget with extra outlays to counter Germany's gloomy business outlook and rising unemployment, spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

Mr. Gruenewald refused to be pinned down on the amount of the increase in the budget taking effect Jan. 1, 1978, but he said it certainly would be more than the 7.5-per-cent increase already proposed.

U.S. sources said they were waiting for more details before trying to predict whether the West Germans were doing enough to prod the world economy out of its doldrums.

The government previously had proposed a 7.5-per-cent increase in the 1977 budget of 171.3 billion marks. Asked if an 8.5-per-cent rise was likely, Mr. Gruenewald would only say the "tendency" was in that direction.

Concrete measures to stimulate the economy will be announced Aug. 31, when Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal coalition cabinet meets to discuss the proposed 1978 budget, Mr. Gruenewald said.

Prodding by U.S.

Soon after President Carter took office last January, his administration urged West Germany and Japan to stimulate their economies by expanding government spending to counter the world recession.

Mr. Schmidt's government agreed to limited increases in spending this spring, but refused to go as far as Washington was demanding for fear of setting off inflationary trends in Germany.

West Germany's inflation rate of about 4 per cent is one of the lowest of Western industrial nations. But Germany's economic growth rate has lagged behind the Schmidt government's original target of 5.5 per cent for the year. Government officials now acknowledge the growth rate will be closer to 4 per cent.



Panel Urges End of U.S. Trade Centers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—A multimillion-dollar government program that promotes U.S. goods aboard is not only wasteful but it also tends to help large corporations more than small businesses, a congressional report says.

The study released yesterday recommended closing trade center exhibition facilities in 15 foreign nations.

The criticism came from a subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

"Our $50-million-a-year export promotion program . . . is wasteful and ineffective," asserted Rep. Rosenthal.

"If our government's efforts to increase exports and eliminate the serious problem of trade deficits is to succeed," he said, "then there must be a drastic overhaul of the present foreign trade promotion program."

In addition to suggesting a phaseout of "costly" trade center exhibition facilities, the report recommended that the U.S. program be directed mainly to small business firms and inexperienced exporters.

The report claimed that the trade center concept is "the centerpiece" of the Commerce's Department's export promotion program, with facilities leased in London, Milan, Paris, Stockholm, Tokyo, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Singapore, Mexico, Athens, Sao Paulo, Moscow, Warsaw and Vienna.

Rep. Rosenthal said the centers, because of large staffs and costs, "consume excessive resources which could be better utilized in other trade programs."

Furthermore, Rep. Rosenthal said, although the Commerce Department advertises its program as being of potential benefit to small business and inexperienced exporters, "it is the large multinational corporations — many of whom have already established a trade presence aboard—which benefit from the program."

Schroders to Lift Capital of Unit

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).—Schroders Ltd. today announced proposals for a substantial increase in the capital resources of Schroders Inc., New York, a wholly-owned U.S. holding company.

Under arrangements that have been made with Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Allianz of America Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz Versicherungs A.G., Munich, each will subscribe for about 5 per cent of the equity share capital of Schroders Inc. at a total cost of $10.5 million.

The capital will have been enlarged by an additional equity subscription of about $13.5 million by Schroders Ltd., which would then own 85 per cent of the capital of Schroders Inc.

Workers in U.S. Said Satisfied With Pay Levels

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).—U.S. employees are happier with their pay than at any time in the last 25 years, an extensive survey shows.

Since the 1950s, the percentage of employees rating their pay as good or very good rose to 66 per cent from 38 per cent among clerical workers and to 50 per cent from 37 per cent for hourly paid workers, Opinion Research Corp. said. Among managers, the figure fluctuated between a low of 32 per cent in 1965-69 and a high of 69 per cent in 1975-77.

The findings are based on surveys of 175,000 employees in 159 companies.

Some 55 per cent of the hourly workers rated their employee benefits as good or better, down from 61 per cent in the 1950s. Among managers, the figure declined to 78 per cent from 88 per cent.

This decrease may be linked to the sharp rise in medical costs and the growing desire for dental insurance, Opinion Research said. However, 81 per cent of clerical workers rated their benefits as good or better, about the same as 25 years earlier.

Company Profits

Revenue, Profits in Millions.

Asahi Glass
(In Billions of Yen)

First Half		
Revenue	148.90	139.40
Profits	4.89	3.71

Canon

First Half		
Revenue	59.30	47.60
Profits	3.10	1.50

Showa Denko

First Half		
Revenue	189.40	180.40
Profits	2.50	—*1.96

*Loss.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 30th June

	(US$ 000's)	
ASSETS	1977	1976
Cash in hand and balances with banks	832,954	887,951
Bank certificates of deposit, notes and bonds	1,042,515	663,676
Precious metals	75,841*	100,046*
Government and municipal securities (USA and Great Britain)	285,777	263,410
Current accounts, advances to customers and bills of exchange	1,233,566	837,832
Other assets	70,551	65,535
Goodwill arising on consolidation	—	3,183
Investments	9,647	9,378
Fixed assets	36,089	36,818
	3,586,940	2,865,829
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	3,051,683	2,424,748
Other liabilities	207,824	182,980
CAPITAL AND LOAN FUNDS:		
Sinking fund debentures due 2001	50,000	—
Convertible Subordinated Capital Notes due 1997	12,500	12,604
Other loans	40,808	40,808
Minority interests	44,715	38,463
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,605	24,605
Reserves and profit and loss account	154,805	141,621
Total shareholders' funds	179,410	166,226
Total Capital and Loan funds employed	327,433	258,101
	3,586,940	2,865,829
Letters of credit and guarantees	163,226	115,143

*against which forward sales amount to $ 98,115,000 in 1976 and $ 70,881,000 in 1977

Net earnings
for 6 months to 30th June

Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000's)	13,166	11,110
▲ Earnings per share:	$ 0.80	$ 0.68
▲ Number of shares outstanding 16,403,300		

Principal Subsidiaries
Trade Development Bank, Geneva
Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg
Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., Paris
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama City

Offices and correspondents in all major financial centers.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 10

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
ACF 2	10	43	35½	35¼	35½	+⅛
AMF 1.24	9	105	10	10	10	
APL Cp	6	14	14	14	14	
ARASv 1.32		5	42	42	42	
ASA .80		274	20	20	20	
ATOinc .40	6	36	10	10	10	
AbbtLb .70	13	203	48	47	47	
AcmeC .50	18	25	12	12	12	
AdmDg .04	5	29	3	3	3	
AdmEx 1.15e		33	12	12	12	
AdmMl .15e	7	4	4	4	4	
Addrsg .10e	27	203	13	13	13	
AetnaLf 1.60	6	158	37	36	37	
Aguirre		5	15	15	15	
Ahmans .80	5	176	18	18	18	
Aileen	69	6	3	3	3	
AirPrd .20b	10	572	23	23	23	
AirbFrt .70	11	70	12	12	12	
Airco 1.35	6	62	29	29	29	
Akzona 1.20	47	16	16	16	16	
AlaGas 1.40	7	6	18	17	17	
AlaP pf 11		z150	115	115	115	
AlaP pf 8.16		280	93	93	93	
AlaP pf 8.28		z100	94	94	94	—1
Alaskin .60	10	43	18	18	18	
Albany .80	6	77	17	17	17	
Alberto .56	13	31	6	6	6	
Albertsn .80	9	9	24	24	24	
AlcanAl 1.40	9	191	26	26	26	
AlcoStd .96	5	3	21	21	21	
AlconLb .32	14	7	20	19	19	
Alexdr .40e	7	26	6	6	6	
AllgCp .60a	6	23	14	14	14	
AllgLd 1.28	10	9	19	19	19	
AllgLd pf 3		9	38	38	38	
AllgPw 1.68	9	61	21	21	21	
AllenGp .70	7		14	14	14	
Allergan .46	10	40	23	23	23	
AlldCh 1.80	9	270	45	44	45	
AldMnt .72	7	4	12	12	12	
AlldPd .60r		7	12	12	12	
AlldStr 1.10	7	57	23	23	23	
AlldSup		9	3	3	3	
AllisCh 1.10	5	119	28	27	28	
AlphPrt .77	4	7	13	13	13	
Alcoa 1.80	9	438	49	49	49	
AmlSug 2	9	9	25	25	25	
Amax 1.75	10	267	38	38	38	
Amax pf 3		12	44	44	44	
AMBAC 1.20	9	23	28	28	28	
Amcord .60	7	309	13	13	13	
Amrce 1.20	7	2	27	27	27	
Amrc pf 2.60			28			
AHess .80b	7	7	34	34	34	
AHes pf 3.50		9	77	76	77	
AAirFilt .56	9	13	19	19	19	
AmAir	4	341	9	d9	9	
AmAir wt		228	3	3	3	
AAir pf 2.18		52	22	22	22	
AmBaker 1	6	2	15	15	15	
ABrnds 3.04	9	162	45	45	45	
ABrd pf 1.70		4	25	24	25	
ABdcst 1	10	233	43	43	43	
ABldM .50	7	11	12	12	12	
AmCan 2.50	7	37	41	40	40	
ACan pf 1.75		18	23	23	23	
ACentry		3	2	2	2	
ACredt 1.16	5	10	18	17	18	
ACyan 1.50	10	180	26	26	26	
AmDistl		4	8	7	8	
ADstTel .84	10	20	25	25	25	
ADualVt		1	8	8	8	
AElPw 2.06	10	321	24	24	24	
AmExp 1.20	13	783	41	40	41	
AFamily .40	6	11	14	14	14	
AmFnSys	5	45	4	3	4	
AFnSy pf		z100	13	13	13	
AGlBd 1.96a		5	24	24	24	
AGnCv 1.32		3	18	18	18	
AGenIns .68	5	73	19	19	19	
AGln pf 1.80		10	27	27	27	
AHeritLf .36	7	2	9	9	9	
AmHoist 1	6	52	19	19	19	
AHome 1.20	15	353	28	27	28	
AmHosp .56	13	124	22	22	22	
AmInvst .20	8	7	5	5	5	
AMedicl .24a	8	26	15	15	15	
AMedcp .15	5	65	10	10	10	
AmMotrs	6	128	4	d3	3	
ANatR 2.80	7	296	45	45	45	
AShip .60	6	18	13	13	13	
AStand 1.70	9	222	33	32	32	
A Std pf 4.75		2	91	91	91	
ASterll .30	15	77	8	8	8	
AmStrs 2.10	7	8	34	34	34	
ATT 4.20	10	810	63	62	63	
ATT pf 4		21	66	66	66	
ATT pf 3.64		4	50	50	50	
ATT pf 3.74		8	51	51	51	
AWatWk .76	5	4	13	13	13	
AWat pf 1.43		z950	19	18	19	
Ameron 1	7	4	16	16	16	
AmesD .40	4	1	11	11	11	
Ametek 1.40	10	38	30	30	30	
Amfac 1	11	32	15	15	15	
AMIC .10	5	4	14	13	14	
AMPInc .48	16	186	29	29	29	
Amoco .60	8	37	11	11	11	
Ampex	12	41	9	9	9	
AmrepCp		4	1	1	1	
Amstar 1.35	7	99	21	21	21	
Amst pf .68		26	8	8	8	
Amsted 2.20	10	11	u59	59	59	
Amtel .44	9	66	8	8	8	
AnchrH 1.50	7	13	27	27	27	
AndClay 1	8	44	22	22	22	
Angelica .24	8	24	6	6	6	
Anixter .24	9	10	7	7	7	
AnsulCo .531		3	9	9	9	
Apache .70	13	9	23	23	23	
ApcoOil	11	88	48	48	48	
ApecoCp		170	1	1	1	
AeldDia	12	27	14	13	13	
ApplMg	55	5	2	2	2	
ArcataN .68	6	84	13	d13	13	
ArchrD .20b	9	109	18	18	18	
Aristar		22	3	2	3	
ArizPSv 1.46	7	279	20	20	20	
AriPpf 10.70		z200	118	116	118	+1
ArkBest .52b	6	15	9	9	9	
ArkLGs 1.80	9	65	34	34	34	
ArlenRty		14	4	3	3	
Armara	7	1	7	7	7	
Armco 1.80	9	410	24	24	24	
Arm pf 2.10		9	28	28	28	
Armr pf 4.75		290	55	55	55	
ArmstCk 1	11	76	19	19	19	
ArmRu 1	4	31	32	31	31	
AroCorp 1b	7	16	19	19	19	
Arvin .80	4	35	16	15	15	
Arvinln pf 2		6	28	28	28	
Asarco .80	10	68	17	17	17	
AshlOil 1.90	6	36	32	32	32	
AsdDG 1.50	9	61	26	26	26	
Athlone .80	6	10	14	14	14	
AtCyEl 1.62	10	55	24	23	23	
AtlRich 2	10	720	56	55	56	
AtlRc pf 3		1	187	187	187	
AtlRc pf 2.80		30	68	67	68	+1
AtlasCp	10	15	2	2	2	
AutoDta .40	19	107	28	27	28	
Autmtn .40	7	23	10	9	10	
AvcoCp 1	3	134	15	15	15	
AvcoCp wt		24				
Avco pf 3.20		1	44	44	44	
Avco pf 4.20		16	50	d49	49	
Avery .34	11	5	18	18	18	
Avnet .70	6	732	19	19	19	
Avon 2.20	16	197	48	47	48	

B

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
BabkW 1.50	11	2777	47	47	47	
Bache .60	10	12	6	6	6	
Bakerln .36	7	89	10	10	10	
Bakrlntl .64	12	74	48	47	48	+1
BaldDH .80	6	5	15	15	15	
BallCp	7	7	19	19	19	
BallyMf	16	147	21	20	21	
BallGE 2.16	9	335	27	27	27	
BanCal .60	15	13	19	19	19	
Bandag .30	11	445	15	14	15	
BangPnt	5	144	19	17	18	
BanP pf 2		78	37	36	35	
BnkNY 2.32	6	10	33	33	33	
BkofVa .88	12	17	15	15	15	
BankAm .94	10	178	24	24	24	
BankTr 3	8	52	39	37	38	
BnkT pf 2.50		33	29	29	29	
BardCR .28	10	48	10	10	10	
BarnsGp .90	7	4	18	18	18	
BasicInc 1	3	3	15	15	15	
BatesMf .80	37	31	35	35	35	
BauschL 1	9	22	32	31	32	
BaxtTrv .20	17	598	34	33	34	
BayColP		6	2	2	2	
BaySfG 1.96	6	1	23	23	23	
Bearing .60	11	324	31	31	31	
BeatFds .96	11	205	25	25	25	
Beckmn .32	16	4	29	28	29	
BecInD .60	12	48	28	28	28	
BeechA 1	8	54	26	25	26	
Beker		26	6	6	6	
BelcoP 1	6	65	31	31	31	
Belden 1.32	7	8	21	21	21	
BeldnH .36b	9	1	7	7	7	
BellHow .84	22	31	20	20	20	
BellInd .08a	5	37	4	4	4	
Bemis 1.20	6	3	20	20	20	
Bendix 2	7	40	38	38	38	
BenlCp 1.60	6	66	23	23	23	
Benef pf 4.30		2	51	51	51	+1
Benef pf 2.50		2210	30	29	29	
BengtB .03e	13	114	2	2	2	
BerkeyP	15	3	4	4	4	
BestPd	9	131	23	23	23	
BethStl 1	10	552	23	22	22	
BigThr .40b	14	100	32	31	31	
BlackDr .48	14	159	16	15	16	
BlairJn 1	6	85	19	18	19	
BlissL 1.08b	7	1	16	16	16	
BlockH 1.25	10	216	21	21	21	+1
BlueB 1.20	4	x264	24	24	24	
Bluebrd .20	6	18	5	5	5	
BobbieBr		17	4	4	4	
Boeing 2	8	216	59	58	59	+1
BoiseC 1.10	7	208	26	d25	25	
BkMnth 1.20	13	18	27	27	27	
Borden 1.56	9	62	35	35	35	
BorgW 1.60	6	144	27	26	27	
Bormans	5	34	4	4	4	
BosEd 2.44	11	73	26	26	26	
BosE pf 8.88		z30	99	99	99	+1
BosE pr 1.17		31	12	12	12	
BosE pr 1.46		28	16	16	16	
Braniff .30	6	122	9	9	9	
BraunC .60	6	6	30	30	30	
BrigSt .92a	12	45	26	25	25	
BristM 1.10	13	201	33	32	32	
BritPet .me3e	14	892	16	15	16	+1
BrkwGl 1.48	6	31	30	30	30	
BkyUG 1.80	7	15	21	20	20	
BkUG pf2.47		2	27	27	27	
BwnShp .30	10	9	10	10	10	
BwnGp 1.40	7	10	21	21	21	
BwnFer .40	9	32	9	8	8	
Brnswk .60	6	194	13	12	13	
BrushW 1	5	81	19	d18	18	
BucyEr .64	10	166	20	20	20	
BuddCo 1.60	4	108	21	21	21	
BudCo pf .60		1	6	6	6	
Budget .24b	6	22	11	11	11	
BuffFo 1.40a	6	19	38	38	38	
Bulova		1	6	6	6	
BundyCp .88	6	9	12	12	12	
BunkHll 1.85		20	22	22	22	
BunkRa	8	45	11	11	11	
Burlind 1.40	7	537	24	23	24	
BurlNo 1.60	6	140	47	47	47	
BrlNo pf .55		3	7	7	7	
BrNo pf2.85		23	50	50	50	
Burndy .66	11	20	19	19	19	
Burrghs .80	15	1025	71	69	71	+1
Buttes .08a	6	12	17	17	17	

C

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
CBS 2	9	489	58	58	58	
CCI Corp	10	94	7	7	7	
CIRII Inv	148	35	7	7	7	
CITFn 2.40	9	134	35	35	35	
CLAssst	10		9/16	9/16	9/16	
CLCAm .24	6	43	4	4	4	
CMIInv	6	43	11	11	11	
CNA Fini	7	93	7	6	7	
CNA pf 1.10		9	14	14	14	
CNAI 1.03a		9	13	13	13	
CPC 2.50	10	121	54	54	54	
CTS .70	7	6	18	18	18	
CabotC 1.60	6	25	44	44	44	
Cadence	5	24	5	4	5	
Caesars		32	7	7	7	
CalFinl	5	18	9	9	9	
CalPUt 1.64	9	10	19	18	18	
Callhn .35b	18	30	14	14	14	
CamerB	4		2			
CmpRL .60a	28	17	28	27	28	
CamSp 1.48	13	11	37	37	37	
CarrpT .88	7	17	21	21	21	
CdnPac .92e	5	64	17	17	17	
CapCitis .20	6	19	48	48	48	
CapHold .60	10	133	22	22	22	
CapitMtg						
Carbor 1.24	8	24	35	35	35	
CarlingO	22	54	2	2	2	
Carlisle 1	7	12	22	22	22	
CaroFrg .20	8	9	5	5	5	
CaroPw 1.72	9	234	25	24	25	
CarP pf 2.67		3	30	30	30	
CarTec 2	6	24	33	33	33	
CarrCp .80	9	78	16	16	16	
Carr pf 2.25		z100	35	35	35	
CarrGn .95e		4	12	12	12	
CartHaw .90	9	135	18	17	17	
CartWall .40	7	2	6	6	6	
CastlCk .80b	7	28	15	15	15	
CatrpTr 1.50	11	807	52	51	52	
CecoCp .72	24	11	12	12	12	
Celanse 2.80	13	38	47	45	45	
Centex .16	10	929	13	13	13	
CenSoW 1.2x	9	280	16	16	16	
CenHud 1.80	9	3	21	21	21	
CenIlLt 1.60	11	15	19	19	19	
CnIlLt pf 4.50		220	54	54	54	
CnIlLt pf 2.87		z9500	32	31	31	
CnIlLt pf 2.62		z300	29	29	29	
CenIlPS 1.28	10	251	15	15	15	
CenLaEE 1.40	9	7	24	24	24	
CeMPw 1.40	9	29	15	15	15	
CenSoya .70	10	20	13	13	13	
CenTel 1.50	10	56	26	26	26	
CentrDat 1b	12	190	29	27	28	+1
Crt-teed .70	9	37	26	26	26	
CessAir 1.20	6	52	27	26	26	
Chmpln 1	7	163	19	19	19	
Chml pf 1.20		2	20	20	20	
ChamSp .68	10	65	11	11	11	
ChartCo .06	6	123	4	4	4	
ChrNY 2.12	6	17	31	31	31	
ChasFd .70e		7	9	9	9	
ChasM 2.20	9	142	31	31	31	
ChaseT		3	2	2	2	
Chemln 1.50	21	704	u38	36	37	+1
ChmNY 3	7	105	45	44	45	
ChesVa 1.36	7	1	28	28	28	
ChesePn .84	12	643	21	21	21	
Chessie 2.32	8	95	36	35	36	
ChiBrl 1.80	9	9	57	d56	56	
ChiMlw		20	8	7	7	
ChiMlw pf		3	13	13	13	
ChiPneT 2	20	93	24	24	24	
ChkFull		92	5	4	5	
ChrisCft	5	88	6	6	6	
ChrCft pf1.40		3	18	18	18	
Chromal 1	6	9	16	15	16	
Chrysler 1	3	222	16	15	15	
ChurCh .60	9	40	25	25	25	
CinBell 1.92	9	16	28	28	28	
CinnGE 1.84	8	168	24	23	24	
Cin Gpf 7.44		z10	90	90	90	
CinG pf 9.52		z500	u111	111	111	+1
CinMil 1.40	12	87	40	40	40	
Citicrp 1.06	9	420	27	27	27	
CitiesSv 3	7	108	57	56	57	
CityInv .80	6	351	13	13	13	
CityInv wt		7	1			
CityIn pf 2		81	26	26	26	
Cityh pf 1.10		16	11	11	11	
ClarkE 1.60	6	9	34	34	34	
ClarkOil .50	9	12	15	15	15	
ClvClf 1.80a	9	51	57	57	57	
ClevEl 2.64	8	58	33	33	33	
ClvEl pf 12		z4800	128	127	128	
Clevepk .60	10	30	12	12	12	
Clorox .60	10	104	12	12	12	
CluetPea .50	6	162	10	9	10	
CluetP pf 1		1	13	13	13	
CstStGs .30	7	218	22	22	22	
CstSG pf1.83		21	27	27	27	
CstSG pf1.19		16	25	24	25	+1
CocaBtl .40a	12	48	8	7	8	
CocaCol 1.54	15	259	38	38	38	
ColdwBk .72	6	343	17	17	17	
ColeNat .60	6	2	11	11	11	
Coleco		13	6	6	6	
ColgPal 1	12	218	25	25	25	
CollAik .64	6	12	10	10	10	
CollinF .20	6	29	8	8	8	
ColPenn 1	10	68	31	30	31	
ColnSt 1.45	7	11	20	20	20	
ColtInd 2.50	7	58	50	50	50	
Colt pf 1.60		4	27	27	27	
ColGas 2.24	8	214	32	31	31	
ColGs pf5.62		72	61	61	61	
ColGs pf5.48		1	61	61	61	
ColuPict	5	939	u16	16	16	
ColSOh 2.20	8	42	27	27	27	
CSO pf 10.52		z10	113	113	113	
CoSO pf 2.42		2	27	27	27	
CombC .10e	7	56	21	21	21	
CmbEn 2.20	11	33	59	58	59	
CmbEq .10	14	766	27	27	27	
CmwE 2.40	10	145	30	30	30	
CwE pf 1.90		10	23	23	23	
CwE pf 2		4	24	24	24	
CwE pf 2.37		2	28	28	28	
CwE pf 2.87		4	32	32	32	
CwE pf 8.40		70	102	102	102	
CwE pf 7.24		15	90	90	90	
CommwOil		186	4	3	4	
ComO pf1.72		19	12	12	12	
Comsat 1	10	87	33	33	33	
Compgr .28	10	33	40	39	40	
CompScI	9	495	8	8	8	
ConAgr 1	4	25	16	16	16	
ConeMl 1.40	4	10	24	24	24	
Consolm .60		33	17	17	17	
ConnM 1.60	15	1	20	20	20	
Conrac .80	7	2	22	22	22	
ConEd 2	5	386	23	22	23	
ConE pf 6		7	76	75	76	+1
ConE pf 4.65		z100	51	51	51	
ConE pf 5		8	55	55	55	
ConFds 1.40	8	232	25	24	24	
ConF pf 4.50		7	69	69	69	
ConFrgt .90	7	184	22	22	22	
ConNG 2.50	7	65	45	45	45	
ConsPw 2.12	7	194	24	24	24	
CnPw pf4.16		z200	47	47	47	
CnPw pf4.50		z10	51	51	51	
CnPw pf7.72		z120	88	88	88	
CnPw pf7.76		z1300	89	89	89	
CnPw pf2.43		19	27	27	27	
CnPw pf5.50		7	79	79	79	
ContAir	7	153	7	7	7	
ContCop		37	4	d4	4	
ContlCp 3	13	259	56	56	56	
CntGp pr 2		17	26	26	26	
ContlIl 1.20	8	105	28	28	28	
ContlIP 1.28	8	1	16	16	16	
ContlIRt		20	2	2	2	
Cont Oil 1.40	8	591	32	31	32	
ContTel 1.16	10	53	17	17	17	
CtlData .15	7	71	20	20	20	
CnDt pf 4.50		260	51	51	51	—1
Conwd 1.20	8	7	20	20	20	
CookUn .30t	5	70	3	3	3	
Coopln 1.08	10	54	43	43	43	
CoopLab .20	14	17	12	12	12	
CoopTR .70	3	13	14	14	14	
CopT pf 1.25		2	18	18	18	
Copelnd .68	8	2	19	19	19	
Cordura .20	12	96	3	3	3	
CornG 1.52	13	24	67	67	67	
Cousins		6	1	1	1	
CoxBdct .55	7	27	26	26	26	
Craig .30	3	25	11	11	11	
Crane 1.20b	8	14	30	30	30	
CredtF .24	7	54	6	6	6	
CrockN 1.66	7	41	25	25	25	
CrockN pf 3		1	42	42	42	
CrompK .90	6	1	14	14	14	
CrouHl 1	10	46	28	27	27	
CrwnCk	7	56	23	22	23	
CrwZel 1.80	9	42	35	34	34	
CrumF 1.56	8	38	33	33	33	
Culbro 1.32	7	2	22	22	22	
Culligan .48	9	63	12	11	11	
CumEn 1.40	5	192	49	47	49	
CurtNoll .80	6	8	17	17	17	
CurtW .60	7	12	17	17	17	
CutlerH 2.10	8	18	43	42	42	
Cyclp 1.20a	5	15	22	22	22	
Cyprus 1.40	23	457	20	20	20	

D

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
DPF	17	4	8	8	8	
Damon .20	88	41	6	6	6	
Damon .20	88	41	6	6	6	
DanRiv .64	6	268	12	12	12	
DenaCp 1.12	7	138	24	23	23	
DartInd 1	8	79	36	36	36	
DartInd 1	8	79	36	36	36	
DataGen	19	87	48	47	48	
Datapnt	11	45	26	26	26	
Dayco .50b	4	87	17	16	16	
DaytHd 1.20	9	254	36	36	36	
DaytPL 1.66	10	72	20	20	20	
DPL pf 12.50		z150	129	128	128	
Deere 1.20	7	493	27	26	27	
DelMon 1.60	7	14	28	28	28	
DltmP 1.20	10	167	14	14	14	
DeltaAir .70	7	192	33	33	33	
Deltec	14	35	9	9	9	
Deltona		32	7	7	7	
DenMf 1.24	7	219	28	27	28	
DennMf pf 1		1	27	27	27	
Dennys .60	10	40	23	22	22	
Dentsply .80	12	17	21	20	20	
DeSoto .80	9	57	20	19	20	
DetEd 1.45	8	106	17	17	17	
DetE pf 7.45		z170	85	85	85	
DetE pf 2.75		5	29	29	29	
DE pfB 2.75		2	29	29	29	
Dexter .80	9	60	27	26	27	
DiGior .40	7	145	8	8	8	
DiGlor pf .88		250	15	15	15	
DiamInt 2	9	45	34	33	33	
DiaM	8	103	24	24	24	
DiamS 1.10	7	515	28	27	28	
Dia pfD 1.20		130	25	25	25	
DickAB .20	10	76	9	9	9	
Dictaph .64	8	24	11	11	11	
Diebold .50	16	15	11	11	11	
DigitalEq	20	359	47	47	47	
Dillingm .52	6	194	9	9	9	
Dillon 1.08b	12	5	35	35	35	
Disney .16b	15	776	37	37	37	
DivrsfdIn		17	1	1	1	
DivrsMtg		55	1	1	1	
DrPepper .56	16	165	13	12	13	
DomeM .80	15	22	50	50	50	
DomLJ .14	13	34	2	2	2	
Donnly .76	10	77	24	23	24	
DorOliv .32	5	6	15	15	15	
Dorsey .50	7	7	15	14	14	
DoverCp 1.20	11	52	40	40	40	
Dow Ch 1.20	9	916	31	31	31	
DowJn 1.16	13	60	33	33	33	
Dravo 1.05	9	15	27	27	27	
Dressr .80	10	313	43	42	42	
DrexB 1.44		9	17	17	17	
Dreyfs .55e	7	15	8	8	8	
duPont 5	12	327	117	117	117	
duPnt pf4.50		1	64	64	64	
DukeP 1.60	9	129	22	22	22	
Duke pf 8.70		z5580	u107	105	106	
Duke pf 8.20		z100	101	101	101	+1
Duke pf 7.80		z100	96	96	96	
Duke pf 2.69		1	31	31	31	
DunBr 1.24	15	21	29	29	29	
DuqLtg 1.72	10	57	20	20	20	
Duq pf 2.07		z100	25	25	25	
Duq pfG 2.10		z100	26	26	26	+1
Duq pf 2.31		z200	27	27	27	
Duq pf 2.75		z1220	30	30	30	
DutchB .14	12	6	12	12	12	
Dymo .44	7	2	11	11	11	

E

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
EG&G .36	12	54	18	17	18	
EMILt .12e	8	27	3	3	3	
E Syst 1.60b	6	38	45	45	45	
EagleP .68	8	28	19	18	18	
EascoCp .90	4	10	20	20	20	
EastAir	5	189	6	d6	6	
EastGF .80	10	414	21	20	21	
EastUtl 1.60	10	14	18	17	18	
EsKod 1.60a	15	587	58	57	58	
Eaton 2	7	42	37	37	37	
Echlin .60	12	66	24	24	24	
EckrdJk .48	11	213	22	22	22	
ElPaso 1.10	8	118	18	18	18	
ElecAssc		2	2	2	2	
EDS .72	14	16	17	17	17	
ElMeMg	6	2	3	3	3	
ElMM pf 1k		3	10	10	10	
Elgin 1a	5	242	18	d17	17	
Elixir	5	27	5	5	5	
Eltra 1.16	7	12	26	26	26	
EmerEl 1	14	164	33	33	33	
Emery 1.50	18	17	40	40	40	
EmeryIn .50	16	132	u13	13	13	
Emhart 1.80	6	14	34	34	34	
EmpDE 1.36	10	11	16	16	16	
EmpD pf .92		z400	11	11	11	
EmpGas .40	7	24	28	27	27	
EngMC 1.20	7	405	27	26	27	
EnnisB .36	6	19	6	6	6	
Ensrch 1.80	9	24	31	31	31	
Ens pf 10.32		z500	114	114	114	
Enter 1.20	7	25	37	37	37	
Envrtec .80	11	54	40	40	40	
Equifax 2a	9	5	28	28	28	
Equimk .88	6	7	12	12	12	
EquiGs 2.84	6	4	36	36	36	
EqlGs pf 2		z80	24	d24	24	
EqtLf 2.20	12	44	26	26	26	
Esmrk 1.76	8	122	31	31	31	
Esquire .05e	13	9	11	11	11	
EssexCh .40	7	22	12	12	12	
Estrlin .36	8	102	7	7	7	
Ethyl 1.70	6	6	44	43	44	
Ethyl pf 2.40		2	57	56	57	
EvansP .40	8	114	14	14	14	
Evan pf 1.40		20	15	15	15	
ExCelO 1.40	7	37	24	24	24	
Exclsr 1.73e		18	20	20	20	
Exxon 3	9	755	51	50	51	

F

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
FMC 1	6	215	23	23	23	
FMC pf 2.25		39	37	37	37	—1
Fabrge .40	10	182	10	10	10	
FabriCtr .20	5	22	5	5	5	
FacetEnt	16	4	5	5	5	
FairCm .80	11	181	25	25	25	
FairInd .30	12	65	13	13	13	
FairmtF .76	9	19	11	11	11	
FalconS	12	85	28	27	27	
FarahMf		21	4	4	4	
Fedders		99	4	4	4	
FedCo 1.80	9	8	32	32	32	
FdMog 1.50	6	16	24	23	23	
FedNM 1	6	1950	17	16	17	
FedPB .90	5	34	15	15	15	
FPap pf 1.20		2	19	19	19	
FdSignl .80	9	10	16	15	15	
FedDSt 1.46	11	358	39	38	39	
Ferro 1.44	7	20	30	29	29	
Fibrebd		25	9	9	9	
FidFin .30	5	24	7	7	7	
FidUni 2.40	7	8	33	32	33	
Fldcrst 1.40	6	14	24	23	24	
Filtrol	6	3	14	14	14	
FinSanB .48	3	32	19	18	18	
FinlFed .58	6	63	24	23	24	
Firestn 1.10	11	139	18	18	18	
FtChrl .80	6	31	17	17	17	
FstChic 1	8	330	21	21	21	
FrBnTex 1	9	27	30	30	30	
FtInBn 1.20	10	15	41	41	41	
FstMiss .36	7	97	13	12	12	
FstNBo 1.88	8	100	27	27	27	
FstPa 1.32	10	45	18	18	18	
FtPaMtg		5	1	1	1	
FstUnRl 1	15	38	u12	12	12	
FtVaBk .45	7	16	6	6	6	
FischM 1.20	8	1	25	25	25	
FishFds .60	5	66	8	8	8	
FishrSci .35	6	36	13	12	12	
FleerEnt .46	8	70	10	10	10	
Fleming .80	7	41	15	15	15	
FlexiV .40	8	124	17	17	17	
Flintkot 1.16	13	20	19	19	19	
FlaGas 1.20	7	17	24	24	24	
FlaPL 1.56	11	325	27	27	27	
FlaPow 2.28	9	22	32	32	32	
FlaStl 1.20	16	2	19	19	19	
FluorCp	10	56	41	40	41	
FdFair .20	6	45	6	6	6	
FooteCB 1	8	13	16	16	16	
FordM	4	269	43	43	43	
ForMc K1.10	7	139	18	18	18	
FMK pf 1.80		9	30	29	30	
FtDear 1.24		1	15	15	15	
FtHowP .72		1	35	35	35	
FosWh .85		456	u29	28	29	
Foxbro 1.20	9	35	47	47	47	
FrankM .74	4	119	10	10	10	
FrpMln 1.60	10	8	22	22	22	
Frigtrn .10e	17	43	9	9	9	
Fruehf 1.80	6	32	27	27	27	
Fuqua .36	6	118	9	9	9	

G

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
GAFCp .60	10	72	10	10	10	
GAFpf 1.20		53	17	16	17	
GATX 1.80	12	29	28	28	28	
GCA .05e	15	24	9	8	8	
GDV	6	29	5	5	5	
GFBusn .32		5	6	6	6	
Gable		1	6	6	6	
GamSk 1.40	10	15	30	29	30	
Gannett 1.20	15	35	35	35	35	
GapStr .20e	8	110	10	9	10	
GardDn .76	15	32	17	16	17	
Garfink 1.04	7	3	15	15	15	
GasSvc 1.20	8	25	14	14	14	
Gatewy .30e	4	17	10	10	10	
Gearhrt .36	14	43	34	33	34	
GemCa 1.20		4	19	18	18	
GemIn 1.20a		2	15	15	15	
GAInv 1.22e		18	10	9	9	
GnAmO 1b	16	33	59	59	59	
GnBcsh .80	6	4	11	11	11	
GnCable .82	10	129	13	13	13	
GCinma .68	8	3	25	25	25	
GenDyn	6	63	60	60	60	
GenEl 2.20	12	539	54	53	54	
GnFds 1.64	10	463	34	34	34	
GnGth 1.43e	20	8	23	23	23	
GenHost .60	4	3	10	10	10	
GenInst .10r	10	61	20	20	20	
GenMed .30	7	94	19	18	18	
GnMills .88	13	493	30	30	30	
GnMot 6.55e	6	1060	67	66	67	
GMot pf 3.75		1	54	54	54	
GMot pf 5		3	71	71	71	
GenPort	38	59	8	8	8	
GPU 1.63	8	94	20	20	20	
GnRefr .10e		3	8	8	8	
GnSignl .68	13	126	27	d25	26	
GenSteel .29t	6	4	6	6	6	
GTelEl 2.24	9	442	33	33	33	
GTE pf 2.48		5	27	29	29	
GTire 1.20b	5	62	26	26	26	
Genesco	8	137	4	4	4	
Genstr 1.40	5	20	25	24	24	
GenuPts .90	15	172	33	32	33	
GaPac .80b	12	712	28	27	27	
GaPw pf2.75		17	30	30	30	
GaPw pf7.80		z130	87	87	87	
GaPw pf7.72		z160	89	88	88	
Gerber 1.40	14	998	24	23	24	
Getty 3.10e	12	27	187	187	187	
GiantPC .6.0	35	9	5	5	5	
GlbrlFn 1.0r	4	43	10	10	10	
GldLew .53	10	76	12	12	12	
Gillette 1.50	11	152	27	26	26	
GinosInc	11	23	7	7	7	
GleasW .52	8	5	13	13	13	
GlobMar		20	9	9	9	
GlobeU 1.40	5	20	33	32	33	
GldWFn .24	4	32	18	18	18	
GoldW pf .73		43	18	18	18	
Goodrh 1.32	9	83	25	25	25	
Goodyr 1.10	8	992	20	20	20	
GordJw .43	6	16	14	14	14	
Gould 1.36	9	123	30	30	30	
Gould pf1.35		4	29	29	29	
Grace 1.89	8	128	29	28	28	
Graingr .36	14	22	29	29	29	
Granitvl .93	6	3	15	14	15	
GrayDr .80	5	9	19	18	19	
GtAtPc .05e	17	63	10	10	10	
GtLkD 1.40	5	23	u37	34	36	
GtNoIr 1.50e	20	22	27	27	27	
GtNoNk 1.0	8	22	26	26	26	
GtWFin .77e	5	140	21	21	21	
GtWstUld	5	3	2	2	2	
GtWn pf 1.89		8	21	21	21	
GrGiant 1.03	12	10	21	21	21	
Greyh 1.04a	8	107	13	13	13	
Greyhnd wt		7	1	1	1	
GrowC .43	7	13	9	9	9	

(Continued on next page.)

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 10, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	339	Matsu E. Wks.	580
Canon	482	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	132
Dai Nip. Print.	547	Mitsubi Corp.	472
Fuji Bank	276	Mitsui Co.	353
Fuji Photo	769	Mitsukoshi	476
Hitachi	221	Nippon Elec.	277
Honda Motor	560	Sharp	333
C. Itoh	270	Shiseido	1,118
Japan Air L.	2,650	Sony Corp.	2,260
Kansai El. P.	985	Sumitomo Bk.	277
Kao Soap	643	Taisho Marine	350
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda Chem.	237
Komatsu	290	Teijin	121
Kubota	304	Tokio Marine	468
Matsu. Ind.	596	Toray	117
		Toyota Motor	911

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	92.00	91.90	99.50	87.80
Brussels	102.36	103.36	107.62	100.25
Frankfurt	145.97	146.13	148.98	132.11
London 30	480.80	481.80	481.80	358.60
London 500			N / A	
Milan	60.07	60.27	74.05	57.93
Paris	87.20	87.30	102.90	77.66
Sydney	436.03	434.17	469.57	419.66
Tokyo (n)	375.81	375.72	384.14	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5092.79	5086.84	5157.07	4840.33
Zurich	301.30	300.00	313.80	292.80

(n) new. (o) old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterl
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	3¾-3⅞	2⅛-2¼	7⅝-[illegible]
2 M.	6-6⅛	3½-3⅝	2¼-2⅜	7½-[illegible]
3 M.	6⅛-6¼	3½-3⅝	2½-2⅝	7½-[illegible]
6 M.	6⅜-6½	3⅞-4	3-3⅛	8¼-[illegible]
1 Y.	6⅝-6¾	4-4⅛	3⅛-3¼	8½-[illegible]

European Gold Market

Aug. 10, 1977

	Open	Close
London	145.85	145.85
Zurich	145.875	145.875
Paris (12.5 kilo)	150.50	149.94

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Strike price	August	November	Febru...
140	5.50-6.50	9.00-10.25	—
145	1.75-2.75	5.75- 6.75	9.50-1...
150	0.10-0.70	3.50- 4.50	6.50-...

Valeurs White Weld S.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 · Telex 28 305

Weekly net asset value
on August 8, 1977

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $38.57

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $28.12

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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We are offering you the opportunity to develop your skills and broaden your experience and at the same time to make an important contribution to the future development of one of the world's major Oil and Gas Producers.

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Assistant Head of Drilling Operations

Preferably a graduate with a *degree in Petroleum Engineering* or Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of twelve years progressive technical and supervisory experience in Drilling Operations and Drilling Engineering.

Drilling Operations Superintendent

Should preferably be a graduate with a degree in Petroleum or Mechanical Engineering with a minimum of ten years *Progressive Technical Administrative and Supervisory experience in Drilling Operations.* Additional experience will be accepted in lieu of a degree.

Drilling Engineers

Graduate Engineers with approximately eight years sound experience in Drilling Engineering.

Petroleum Engineers

Graduates in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Petroleum Engineering or other related subjects with a minimum of six years experience in the Petroleum Industry. Experience of gas problems and computers would be an asset.

Reservoir Engineers

Graduates in Petroleum Engineering or general science *subject, majoring in Physics or* Mathematics plus six to eight years Progressive Technical experience of which three must be in Specialised Reservoir Engineering work.

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- Married Accommodation after a short period on single status.
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- Annual home leave with passage paid earned at the rate of four days for each month of foreign service.
- A generous Terminal Bonus also nett of Iranian Income Tax upon satisfactory conclusion of contract which will normally be for two years.

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Candidates must be single and under 28.

Send CV with photographs to:
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75007 PARIS, France
Tel. 555.91.23

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FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

in a newly established company within the Group. The range of activities of this company covers Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Central America. The purpose of the company is to introduce all group products on new markets and to set up industrial plants.

Many industrial ventures, apart from regular sales activities, are now under negotiation with the purpose of starting industrial projects in developing countries. The investors will require substantial external financing. The financial resources will to a large extent be obtained from the international money market.

The Financial Director's responsibility will be to arrange funds on international money markets for the financing of major sales contracts and industrial projects in developing countries as well as proposing equity participation. He will also create and maintain contacts with international financial institutions. The Financial Director will be located in London. The candidate for this position is expected to have good theoretical experience with extensive financial background and well-established contacts with international bankers. Experience with the World Bank or similar institutions would be considered an asset.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be in writing and addressed to:

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Amsterdam

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Stafplan-MSL, Utrecht, Emmalaan 41, Holland.

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الكذا من الاصل

YSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 10

om preceding page.)

P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5	19	19¾	19⅛	19¾+	⅛
7	13	15	14¾	14¾—	⅛
4	334	12⅞	12⅛	12¾+	⅛
	246	5-16	¼	9-32	
	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛—	⅛
	33	32¼	32	32⅛+	⅛
	19	2½	2⅛	2½	
7	615	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	⅛
8	119	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅜
	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
	9	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅜
9	105	14	13¾	14 +	⅜
12	75	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
11	56	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛

H

P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	9	39¼	39	39 —	¼
11	21	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
11	275	60⅞	59½	60¾+	⅞
8	45	21¾	21	21⅛	
	27	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
10	98	7⅝	7½	7½	
8	28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
7	x12	45½	45	45 —	⅛
8	34	30½	d29½	29¾—	1
8	42	11⅝	11½	11½	
7	76	19¼	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
9	6	16½	16½	16½	
7	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
12	124	35	34⅛	35 +	⅜
6	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
7	22	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
12	6	30½	30½	30½—	⅛
12	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
6	73	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
8	88	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
5	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	x19	23	22¾	22⅞	
10	60	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
	35	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
6	36	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
19	63	35¼	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10	177	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
6	30	20¼	19⅞	20 —	⅛
	13	8	8	8	
13	222	24½	23⅞	24¼+	1½
21	305	81⅝	79½	81⅛+	1½
17	4	7½	7½	7½	
8	8	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
6	20	19	18⅞	19 +	½
10	10	8½	8⅛	8½	
9	225	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅜
33	13	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅜
0	107	40¾	40½	40¾+	⅛
13	29	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
8	154	51⅝	50½	51⅜+	⅛
7	13	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
	s177	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10	41	17½	17⅜	17½+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
29⅛	21¾	HospCp .40	9	5120	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	½
12¼	9⅝	HostIntl .44	6	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
18⅞	15⅛	Houdle .50a	6	14	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
18⅞	15⅜	HougMf .84	7	32	17⅞	17½	17½	
9⅞	7	HousFb .32	7	54	7½	7⅛	7½	
21⅛	19⅛	HoushF 1.20	8	233	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
47½	42⅝	HouF pf 37		3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
38⅞	32⅞	HouF pf 2.50		102	35¾	35½	35½	
36⅛	30	HousIn 1.96	8	265	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
35⅛	27⅝	HousNG .80	10	99	31	30½	31 +	⅞
12½	9⅛	HowdJn .32	8	364	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
18⅞	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.20	13	32	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	HughHt .40	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
43⅞	34	HughsTl .70	13	118	37¾	37⅛	37¾+	¼
20½	14⅝	Humana .50	9	3	19	18⅞	19 +	½
17⅝	11⅜	HuntCh .34	11	173	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
17⅜	13	HuttEF .60	5	23	15½	15⅛	15⅛	

I

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
27¾	21¾	ICInds 1.52	6	48	25⅛	25	25	
47⅞	42⅛	ICInd pf 3.50		8	43⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	¼
6¼	3¾	ICNPha	34	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
47⅛	40⅛	INACp 2.30	9	453	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞+	⅛
20⅞	18⅛	INAIn 1.59a		11	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝—	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	IUIntl .90	9	104	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
31½	26¼	IdahoP 2.16	10	47	27⅛	27	27	
23⅝	19⅝	IdealBa 1.20	8	64	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
9⅞	7½	IdealT M32b	6	28	9	8⅞	8⅞	
28⅞	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	12	124	27⅛	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
28	21⅞	ITW .64	11	1	23	23	23 +	¼
17⅝	14⅝	ImplCp .48	5	92	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
34	22	INCO 1.40a	9	1712	23	22½	22½—	¼
7¼	6⅛	IncCap		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
xp½	9¼	IncCCu .88e		20	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝+	⅛
82¾	77½	IndiM pf7.68		z700	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝+	⅛
123	117	IndiM pf 12		z70	123	122½	122½	
9	24¼	IndiGas 2.12	8	4	26½	26½	26½	
27	23	IndiPL 1.90	8	31	25	24⅞	25 +	⅛
18⅝	16	IndiNat 1.20	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
29¾	11⅞	Inexco .05e	24	170	28	27¾	27¾—	⅛
78	62¼	IngerR 2.80	13	x111	64¾	64⅛	64⅛+	⅜
50⅛	41	IngR pf 2.35		1	42	42	42 +	¼
32⅞	24⅝	InldCon 1.10	9	35	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
52⅛	37⅝	InldStl 2.60	8	102	38⅞	38⅛	38½—	¼
16½	13⅝	Inslico .88	7	126	15⅛	14⅞	15	
19½	17⅜	Insll pfA1.25		1	18	18	18	
30½	23½	InsrC .29e	44	6	23½	23½	23½	
1⅝	1	InsHnvTr		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11⅝	8¾	Integon .36	7	30	11¼	10⅞	11 +	⅛
46	36¼	Interco 1.80	7	58	39⅝	39	39¼	
9½	5¾	IntercfDiv	10	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
39¼	30⅛	Intrlk 2.20	6	9	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
286⅛	244⅝	IBM 10	16	452	267½	265	267¼+	1⅝
22¾	18¼	IntFlav .48	18	480	21	20¾	21 +	⅛
37⅞	28⅝	IntHarv 1.85	5	102	31	30¾	31 +	⅛
44⅝	37⅝	IntMin 2.60	7	135	40¼	40	40¼	
49	44½	IntMinr pf 4		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	⅜
22½	13⅝	IntMng .20	8	14	20	19⅞	19⅞	
21¾	16¾	IntMult 1	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
69⅝	44½	IntPaper 2	10	689	45	44⅝	45 +	⅜
8¾	5½	IntRectf .20		29	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
36⅝	31¼	IntTT 1.76	8	313	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
61	53½	IntTT pfK 4		73	58⅞	58¾	58½	
44	38	IntTT pf2.25		48	41¾	41½	41⅝+	⅛
32	27⅞	Intrpce 1.65	7	4	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
83¼	74¼	Intrpcept c5		2	77¼	77¼	77¼+	⅛
39	28½	IntrpGp 1.80	7	24	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
18⅞	16⅝	IntstPw 1.45	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27¼	24½	InPw pf 2.28		z200	26½	26½	26½	
7¼	5	IntrstUn .24	27	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
30⅛	19⅞	IowaBf .50	4	39	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅜
18⅝	15¾	IowaEl 1.50	9	13	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	
23½	20½	IowlIG 1.84	8	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
28⅝	24⅞	IowaPL .16	8	22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	IowaPS 1.80	9	16	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4½	IocoHp .05e	8	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18	12⅛	ItekCp	18	63	12⅝	d12½	12½—	⅜
20½	12⅝	ItelCp .30	8	238	19½	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
16½	15	ItelCp pf1.44		82	15⅝	15½	15½	

J - K

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24⅝	15⅛	JamesF	12	22	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	
17⅞	13½	Janizen .80	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	8	JapanF .98e		98	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
32⅝	25⅝	JeffPilot .92	10	60	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
107	98½	JerC pf 9.36		z50	104½	104½	104½—	2¼
96½	87	JerC pf 8.12		z20	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛—	¼
92½	83	JerC pf 7.88		z2500	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝+	⅛
132	122	JerC pf 13.50		z220	124¾	124	124 —	⅜
115¼	109¼	JerC pf 11		z90	114	114	114 +	1
26½	21⅝	JewelC 1.30	7	27	23⅞	23¼	23⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Jewelcor	4	472	3⅛	d 2⅝	3 —	⅛
38½	27⅞	JhnMan 1.60	11	113	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
78⅛	62⅛	JohnJn 1.40	18	67	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞+	⅛
17	6⅝	JohnEF .20j		19	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
53	26⅝	JohnCn 1.50	11	17	45½	45½	45½	
15½	12⅝	JonLgn .60b	7	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅞	19⅝	Jorgen 1	6	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	Jostens 1	12	73	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
49¼	33	JoyMfg 1.50	10	239	35½	34⅝	35¼+	⅝
52	34	KLM Air	6	2	49	49	49 +	⅛
40⅞	25¼	K mart .56	13	861	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
40⅝	32⅛	KaisrAl 1.40	11	30	34	34	34	
14¾	9⅛	KaisCm .64	6	28	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
17¾	15½	KaiCe pf1.37		10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
33⅛	21⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	6	99	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
10⅝	8¾	KaneMil .28	6	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
21½	17	Kaneb .50	14	21	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
32⅞	28⅞	KCtyPL 2.46	8	6	31¾	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
38⅞	27¾	KCSoln 1.40	6	18	35¼	34⅛	35¼+	⅛
22⅛	19⅞	KanGEl 1.76	8	13	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
27⅞	20	KanNb 1.48	8	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23⅝	19⅞	KanPLt 1.70	8	20	23	23	22⅞	
28⅝	27	KaPL pf2.32		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅞	25¼	KaPL pf2.23		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Katyind	5	82	8	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
4	18⅛	Katy pf 1.46		18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
8¾	6⅛	KaufBr .16	9	294	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅞	15⅝	Kaweck .40	9	7	21	21	21	
11⅝	9⅛	Keene .30	6	33	10¼	10½	10½—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Keller .20	7	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27⅞	23⅛	Kellogg 1.10	14	65	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
16⅝	13⅛	Kelwd .92	6	318	u16¾	16½	16½	
30	23¼	Kenmtl 1.08	10	8	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
30⅞	25⅜	Kennct .60e	50	171	26⅛	25¼	26⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22	KyUtll 1.96	10	26	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
16⅝	12½	KerrGls .40	6	41	13	12¾	12¾	
74½	59⅝	KerrMc 1.25	12	200	63⅛	63	63	
21⅞	13⅝	KeysCnt .75l	7	11	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
30⅝	22⅞	KiddeW 1.20	6	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
63½	49	Kidde prA2.20		1	53½	53½	53½—	1

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
57½	46	Kidde prB 4		3	45¼	45	45¼+	¼
50½	45	Kidde pfC 4		2	45¼	45	45 —	¼
24	23⅛	Kidde prDwi		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
48¼	40¼	KimbCl 2.20	8	132	44¼	44⅛	44¼+	⅛
14½	11⅝	KingDSI .60	8	112	14⅛	12⅞	14⅛—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	Kirsch .60	5	2	16¼	16	16¼	
38⅛	30½	KnigtRd 1	10	32	34	34	34 +	⅛
19½	14⅛	Koehrin .80	6	35	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
26⅞	20¼	Koppers .90	10	28	21¼	21½	21½—	⅛
8¼	6¼	Koracp .07e	4	7	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
51	43T	Kraft 2.32	10	140	50⅛	50½	50½+	⅛
14⅝	11¼	Krochlr .25e		1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
28⅞	23⅛	Kroger 1.60	7	53	23	27⅞	28 +	⅛
19⅞	12⅞	Kysor .80a	3	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛

L

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7	4½	LFE Cp	13	59	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13⅝	7¾	LTV Cp	8	1005	8	7¾	7⅞	
55¼	49¼	LTVCp pf 5		3	49¼	d49⅛	49¼—	¼
24⅛	19⅛	LacGas 1.66	9	24	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
23⅞	18⅝	LamSes 1.30	8	22	23	23	23 +	⅛
14½	12	LaneBry .60	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
16⅛	13	Lanidr .10e	9	33	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	8⅞	LawtrCh .40	14	x18	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
17⅝	13¼	LearSieg .50	7	95	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
43⅞	36⅝	LearS pf2.25		3	43	43	43 —	⅛
35½	27	Leasw 1.40	9	58	32½	31½	32 —	⅛
15⅞	13¼	LeedsN .60	9	61	15¼	14⅞	15¼—	⅛
27⅞	15⅛	LehPCt 1	19	42	26	25⅛	26 —	⅛
3	1⅛	LehValy	7	25	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
13	10⅛	Lenmn 1.25e		72	10⅞	10½	10¼—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Lenner	15	9	6½	6½	6½	
24	21¼	Lenox 1	9	111	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
7½	6	LesFay .40b	10	32	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	11¼	LevFdC		2	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	13	LevFin .75a	5	11	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
31T	25¼	LeviStra 1.20	5	42	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
6⅛	3⅞	LevitzF .05e	12	173	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
37⅞	27½	LOF 2	6	77	30	29½	29½—	⅛
71¼	64	LOF pf 4.75		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	
23⅛	18	LibrtyCp .68	7	13	21¾	21⅛	21¾+	⅛
35½	29¼	Ligget 2.50	9	200	31	30½	30½—	⅛
48¼	34⅞	LillyEli 1.42	12	276	35⅞	34⅞	35 +	⅛
39½	31⅞	LincNt 1.80	7	35	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	LincPl 1.72a		4	20	19¾	20	
3⅞	2¼	Lionel .08	7	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅞	12T	Litton .18t	11	37	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
21¼	17½	Litt ptc pf		1	19	19	19 —	⅛
21⅞	20¼	Litton pf 2		4	21⅜	21½	21½—	⅛
19⅞	8⅛	Lockhd	6	128	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Loctite .20	12	20	18¼	18½	18½—	⅛
37½	27⅛	Loews 1.20	3	46	31½	31½	31½	
11⅞	8½	LomFn .58	8	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅛	14	LomM 1.0ee		72	18½	18¼	18½	
22⅛	19¼	LonStar 1.10	8	28	19¾	19⅝	19½	
20⅛	17⅞	LngIsLt 1.43	8	446	19⅞	19¼	19½	
95	84½	LIL pfI 5.75		1	91¾	91¾	91¾+	¾
137¼	121½	LIL pfN 13		z170	133½	120½	130½	
28⅞	26½	LIL pfP 2.43		6	27⅞	27½	27⅞	
28⅛	25⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		22	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
33½	20⅝	LorgDr .56	14	34	23	22½	22½—	⅛
19¼	13⅞	LoralCp .60	7	22	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
31¾	24⅞	LaLand 1.20	10	93	27⅞	27½	27¼—	⅛
18	13½	LaPacil .40b	7	182	13½	13	13 —	⅛
27½	24½	LouvGs 1.92	10	12	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
15	11T	Lowensi .60		6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
37¼	27¼	Lubrzl 1.30	13	93	36	35½	35 —	⅛
16½	13½	LuckyS .76b	12	302	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Ludlow .40	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
34	25⅝	Lukens 1.60	6	4	26½	26¼	26½—	⅛
14	7	Lykes .20j		74	7⅞	7	7½	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
25¾	19½	Lyke pf 2.50		27	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10	6⅞	LynCSys .30	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
44⅛	25½	MCA 1b	8	121	36⅞	36½	36¼—	⅛
6½	4	MEI .20	6	86	6½	6⅞	6⅞	
21½	13¼	MGIC .20	11	160	15⅞	15⅛	15½+	⅛
16⅞	7⅞	MacAF .60b	14	37	12⅞	12½	12⅞—	⅜
6⅛	4⅞	MacDn .15e	5	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
8½	5⅛	Macke .36	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	8½	Macmill .50	7	58	9⅝	9	9⅛	
19	17½	Mcmi pf 1.20		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
36¼	31⅝	Macy 1.50	7	67	37	36⅞	37 +	⅛
13⅛	11¼	MdsFd .82e		31	12¾	12½	12⅝	
11½	9	MagicCf .40	6	19	10¼	10½	10⅛	
45⅞	33	Mallry 1.20	14	98	43⅞	43	43⅞+	⅛
27⅞	22	MalonH .68	12	25	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
9¼	7⅛	Manhin .20b	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
41⅞	36½	MfrHan 1.92	7	58	37⅞	37½	37½	
47⅞	40½	MAPCO 1.10	13	484	42⅞	42	42	
20¼	12	MaraiM .50	5	11	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
59	47½	MaraiO 2.20	8	59	54	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
20	16⅞	Maremt .60	6	109	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
14½	10	MarMid .80	7	64	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .56	9	149	11⅝	11½	11½	
22	11¼	MarkCtl .36	6	28	19½	19¼	19½—	⅛
32½	27¾	Marley .30	8	25	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
14	9¼	Marriot .25l	10	136	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
64½	53½	MrshM 2.40	17	91	63⅞	62⅞	63⅛+	⅛
23	17⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	33	19½	19	19¼+	⅛
29¼	23¼	MartM 1.50	6	95	26⅞	26⅞	26½—	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	MaryK .40	10	8	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
26⅞	23	MrldCu .66b	7	8	26½	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
26⅞	18½	Masco .40	12	107	22¼	22	22 —	⅛
24½	16⅛	Masonit .66	10	64	17	16⅝	16¾	
15⅛	12¼	MasM 1.13e	21	20	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
23½	17⅝	MassyF 1a	5	154	18⅛	17⅞	18	
18¼	15T	MasCp 1.52		17	17½	17	17¼—	⅛
12⅛	11	Masinc .96e		44	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
26⅞	21⅛	MatsuE .33e	6	2	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
9¼	5	Mattel	7	42	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
22⅛	21⅞	MayDS 1.16	8	49	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
26	22⅞	MayerO .80	9	1	24	24	24 —	⅛
3⅞	2¾	MaysJW	16	26	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
35	28½	Maytg 1.50a	12	49	29⅞	29¼	29½+	⅛
23⅛	15	McCord 1	8	x10	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
59⅞	43½	McDer 1.60	4	163	52½	51¼	52⅛+	⅞
53⅞	37¾	McDnld .20	16	151	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞+	⅛
27¼	19½	McDonD .50	9	484	25¼	24¾	25 +	⅛
22	18¼	McDonh 1	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
33	26⅛	McGEd 1.60	8	48	27⅝	27	27⅛+	⅜
19½	15⅛	McGrH .80	10	137	19½	19¼	19⅜	
37⅛	26¼	McIntyr 1	5	z200	32¾	32¼	32¼	
20⅛	15⅛	McKee 1	6	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
26¼	19⅛	McLean .58	7	34	19¼	19	19⅛	
18½	12⅝	McLout .30j	8	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
12⅞	10⅞	McNeil .80	5	14	12¼	12	12¼—	⅛
24	18⅞	MeadCp 1	5	61	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅛
61	49¼	Mea pfA2.80		2	54	54	54	
61	49¼	Mea pfB2.80		7	54¾	54¼	54¾+	⅛
19⅛	17¼	Measrx	14	36	17½	d17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
32	26⅞	Medusa 1.60	7	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
27⅞	19⅞	Melville .96	10	470	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
46	35⅝	MercStr .80	8	6	40	40	40 —	⅛
59¼	50	Merck 1.50	14	297	53⅝	53⅛	53¼	
22¼	17½	Merdith .60	5	6	21½	21¼	21½—	⅛
25½	16½	MerrLy .88	10	164	18¼	15⅞	18	
47	31	MesaPet .40	10	338	46⅞	46	46½—	⅛
15½	8⅞	Mesab 1.44e	10	39	13¼	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
29½	22⅞	Mesta 1.50e	5	x5	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅛
25⅛	16	MGM 1b	9	36	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
32½	24⅝	Metrm 1.50	5	89	25⅞	25⅞	25½	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
45½	42	MIE pfC3.90		z60	45	45	45	
96½	86	MIE pfF8.12		z450	96	95	96 —	1
100⅞	86½	MIE pfH8.32		z150	99½	98	99 —	1⅛
17½	13⅞	MchGs 1.20b		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30½	28¼	MhWi pf2.67		165	30¼	30¼	30¼—	⅛
27⅞	25	MhWl pf2.12		10	26	26¼	26¼—	⅛
26⅝	20¼	Microwv .40	10	11	25	24⅞	25 —	⅛
18⅛	16	MidCtl 1.24	9	17	18½	18½	18 —	⅛
17⅞	15⅛	MidSUt 1.38	9	285	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
1⅝	1	MidindM	3	18	1½	1½	1½	
33½	28⅞	MidRo 1.60	7	19	30	30	30 —	⅛
26½	22	MiesL 1.78	8	166	23	22⅞	23 —	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	MillBrd .60	7	25	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅛	9⅞	MilRoy .25	7	30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	21⅛	MinnGs 1.72	8	1	24½	24½	24½—	⅛
57	47⅞	MinMM 1.70	15	754	49½	49	49⅛	
27⅞	20¼	MinPL 1.76	10	32	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
13⅞	10⅞	MirrcAl .95	17	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
23⅞	16⅛	MisnIns .48	6	37	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
50⅛	39⅛	MPacC 1.80	6	52	43½	42¼	43⅛—	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	MoPSv 1b		23	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28½	25⅞	MoPS pf2.44		8	28½	28	28½—	⅛
71	62	Mobil 3.80	7	104	67½	67	67⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	MobileH		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16¼	14	Mohasco .90	6	27	14¼	14¼	14¼	
7⅞	4½	MohkD'a	12	71	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
33½	20½	MohkR 1.20	4	6	30½	d20½	20½—	⅛
27⅞	21½	Monrh 1.20a	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	12½	Monogr .78	6	1	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
53⅞	62½	Monsan 3.10	7	144	64	63½	63½—	⅛
42⅛	25⅛	MonDU 2.40	10	20	39	39	39 —	⅛
28⅛	24	MonPw 1.80	11	5	26	26	26 —	⅛
23⅞	22	MonISt 1.80a		24	23½	23½	23½	
11	10	MONY .99a	13	42	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
29½	30	MooreM .52	5	29	31½	31½	31½—	⅛
56¼	49	Morgan 2	10	59	49	49	49 —	⅛
37½	27¼	MorKn 1.70b	7	50	35½	35	35 —	⅛
13¼	9⅛	MorseSh .50	4	75	10	10	10 —	⅛
5½	3½	MtgTrAm		3	4½	4½	4½	
24	18⅞	MorNor	6	27	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
56⅞	36⅛	Motrola .64	13	314	43½	42¼	42¼—	⅛
43⅞	38½	MtFuel 3	10	23	40½	39⅞	40½	
29½	14⅛	MtSTel 1.86	9	191	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅛
10⅛	7¼	Muniord .40	13	3	8½	8	8½	
6¼	5½	Muntd pf .40		1	5½	5½	5½	
16⅛	16	Munsng 1.20	9	4	18½	18½	18 —	⅛
20½	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	14	18⅞	18½	18½	
39⅛	27⅞	MurpOil .20	9	8	34	33⅛	34 —	⅛
30	18⅞	MurryO	6	45	u30½	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
17	15⅛	MutOm 1.22		7	16½	16½	16 —	⅛
14	9	MyersL .40	11	10	12⅞	12½	12¼—	⅛

N

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
46	[illegible]	NCR .80	10	907	45⅞	44⅞	45⅛+	⅛
22⅞	16¼	NLInd .20	9	491	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
26¼	20¼	NLT .76	8	64	25½	25	25 +	⅛
9⅝	5¾	NVF 2.45t	5	12	6½	6	6½—	⅛
54½	45	Nabisco 2.52	13	58	54¼	53½	53½—	⅛
34⅛	27¼	Nalco 1.10	12	45	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
12½	[illegible]	Narco .60	7	[illegible]	12	12	12 —	⅛
25½	15⅛	Nashua .63	11	9	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
25½	19⅛	NatAirl .50	23	7	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18½	14½	NAvia .75e		x13	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
14⅛	12	NatCan .57	5	46	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
22⅛	15¼	NtChem .48	12	22	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
13½	2⅞	NtCtyL .60e	6	10	12½	12	12	
29	22½	NtDetr 1.52	7	6	26	25¾	26 —	⅛
25½	[illegible]	NatDist 1.60	7	95	22	22	22	
29½	25¼	NatFG 2.15	7	7	27¼	27½	27¼	
18	15⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	45	16	15½	15½—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Markets

Closing prices (in currencies)

London

GI Un St	2.64
Guinness	1.42
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Hudson Bay	10⅛
Imp Chem	4.10
Imps	0.78
Mark&Spen	1.39
Metal Box	3.30
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	0.89
Rand Mines	1.72
Rank Org	2.22
Royal Dutch	45.00
R T Z	2.16
Shell	5.70
Thorn (A)	3.44
Tube Invest	4.30
Union Carb	2.35
Vickers	1.97
War Ln 3½	31⅝
West Deep	$8.30
West Drief	$21.00
West Hold	17⅛
West Min	1.14
Woolworth	0.55½
ZC	0.15

Milan

Bastogi	507
ERBA	1,220
ErcMarelli	231
Fiat	1,310
Finsider	84.50
Generali	41,230
IFI	2,070
Italgas	539
Italsider	115
LaRinas	45.25
Montedis	222
Olivetti	910
Pirelli	1,027
Snia V sce	728

Paris

Air Liquide	284.40
Alimentaire	84.50
Aquitaine	292.80
BSN	470
Carrefour	1,180
Cim Lafarge	165.50
Cie Bancaire	263.20
CFP	100
CGE	254.30
CCF	89
Ferodo	336
Imetal	75.10
L'Oreal	731
Mach Bull	27.10
Michelin	1,183
Moet-Henn	366.50
Moulinex	152.30
Paribas	149.90
PUK	84.10
Penarroya	41.50
Perrier	86.60
Peugeot	236
Rh Poulenc	60.30
Saclior	22.50
St Gobain	116.90
Suez	202.50
Telemecan	525
Thomson	159
Usinor	22.70
* Ex Div	

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,565
Buehrle	2,285
B Boveri	1,545
Ciba Geigy	1,365
Cr Suisse	2,030
Fischer	695
HofRochN	9,750
Nestle	3,563
Sandoz	4,450
Sté B Suisse	372
Sulzer	2,645
U B Suisse	2,875

Dollar Gains in Europe Trade, Pound Falls

...Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).— ...se over a pfennig deutsche mark in sometimes hectic ... closing at 2.3190 ... from 2.3085 marks ...

...ign exchange mar- ... rose to 2.4150 Swiss ... 2.4083 francs over- ... e to 4.8947 French ... 8890, and to 266.07 ... 0 yen. Against the ... ollar rose to 2.4475 ... 2.4392.

... was pushed up by ... tightening of credit ... e Federal Reserve ... the prospect of ... nterest rates.

... e federal funds rate ... was at 5 15/16 to 6 ... no Fed interven- ... the rate down.

... ver—after the close ... 1 Europe—the rate ... 5 3/4 to 5 13/16.

... lian dollar mean- ... 92.75 U.S. cents ... ernight.

...duction Falls

...UE Aug. 10 (Reu- ... utch industrial pro- ... fell 1.7 per cent to ... 115, base 1970, in ... he upward revised ... and was unchanged ... h June, 1976. Cen- ... us Office figures ... index fell 2.5 per ... over April and was ... higher than in May.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 10, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5007	Abitibi	$10½	10⅜	10½—	⅛
3732	Acklands	$11⅞	11⅞	11½	
1600	Agnico E	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
200	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
19473	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
43	Alta Nat	$43¼	43¼	43¼—	½
200	Algo Cent	$13	13	13 —	½
41330	Alminex	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
44295	Am Bonza	$22⅛	21¾	22 +	1
50	Andres W	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	½
200	Argus C pr	$11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
4530	Atco A	$15½	15⅛	15½	
14155	Bell Canad	$54⅛	54	54⅛	
7800	BP Can	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
4200	Banister C	$13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
3423	Bank N S	$21	20½	21	
600	Baton B	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
400	Beth Cop A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	½
1760	Block Bros	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5000	Bovis Cor	72	71	72 +	1
3200	Bralor Res	490	485	485 +	5
1200	Bramalea	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
7950	Brenda M	$11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
7225	Bridger	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
120	BCFP	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
3850	BC Phone	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
1900	Brunswk	430	425	430	
400	Budd Auto	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
483	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1560	Cal Pow A	$35½	35½	35½+	⅛
3425	Camflo	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
200	Campau A	420	415	420 +	5
2500	C Nor West	$7	6⅞	7	
640	C Pakrs C	$19¼	19¼	19¼+	¼
1325	Can Perm	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
2100	Can Trust A	$25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
1200	C Tung	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
200	C Cablesy	$13	13	13	
203	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1000	CGE	$25	25	25	
4171	Cl Bk Com	$24	23⅞	24	
4967	Cdn Tire A	$33½	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
400	C Uilties	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
60	Candel Oil	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2140	Cassiar	$9⅜	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
945	Celanese	360	360	360	
300	Chieftan D	$16	16	16	
1200	C Holiday I	465	460	465	+10
1330	Con Bldg	285	285	285	+ 3
1300	Con Distrb	360	350	355	— 5
8204	Cons Gas	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6067	Con Fardy	310	305	310	
7000	Conwest	425	420	425	+10
100	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1300	Crush Intl	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3900	Cyprus	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16412	Denison	$54⅛	53⅝	54⅛+	1½
2300	Dicknsn	440	420	430	—10
760	Dofasco A	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
910	Dom Store	$16	16	16 +	⅛
920	Du Pont	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
600	Dylex L A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
1600	East Mal	265	255	265	+ 5
1200	Electro A	245	240	240	+ 4
135	Emco	$5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
300	Falcon C	$5⅛	5	5	
1145	Fibrg Nik A	$29½	29	29 +	½
3300	Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7	7	
250	Ford Cnda	$89⅞	83¾	89⅞—	⅛
500	Francana	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Fruehaut	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1255	G M Res	355	350	355	+ 5
500	G Distrb A	$7½	7	7⅛	
3700	Gibralter	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
4220	Granduc	90	88	88	— 1
400	Gt Oil Sds	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2200	GL Paper	$26½	26¼	26½+	½
3400	Gt W Life	$59⅝	59⅛	59⅝+	½
182	Greyhnd	$17½	17½	17½—	⅛
4600	Hambro C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
100	H Group A	330	330	330	+ 5
100	Hard Crp A	320	320	320	
350	Hawker A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27	Haves D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4150	H Bay Co	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9840	IAC	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
1900	Indal	$9½	9⅛	9½	
125	Indusmin	$11	11	11	
800	Inland Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2800	Inter-City	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
597	Int Mogul	310	305	310	
4300	Int Pipe A	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7000	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2700	Ivaco A	$7	7	7 +	¼
2700	Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
28500	Kaps Tran	94	90	91	— 2
2110	Kerr A A	$15½	15¼	15½	
1200	Koffler A	$6	5⅞	6	
941	Labatt A	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
7900	Lacana	480	465	480	+ 5
500	LOnt Cem	330	330	330	
8284	Lob Co A	370	360	365	
400	Lob Co B	365	365	365	+ 5
3600	MICC	$10½	10¼	10½	
16373	Mclan H A	$10½	10½	10½+	¼
7770	MB Ltd	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	¼
1415	M Lf Mills	$13	12¾	13 +	¼
7200	Malgml A	$12¼	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
200	McGraw H	$6	6	6 —	¼
120	Met Stor A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
23559	Moore	$29¾	29½	29¾+	⅜
500	Murphy	$9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
200	Nat Trust	$15½	16½	15½—	½
15050	Neonex	275	272	272	— 3
14410	Noranda A	$27⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
18568	Norcen	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25	NTecm B w	$12¾	12¾	12¾—	½
550	Orchan A	200	200	200	
9050	Oshawa A	465	455	460	
7515	Pamour A	470	390	470	+20
825	PanCan P	$30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
10	Patino N V	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
5620	Pop Shops	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛—	¼
175	Pine Point	$31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	⅛
700	Pitts C	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
700	Placer	$19	19	19 +	⅛
50	Redpath A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
4755	Read Oslr A	$9	9	9 +	⅛
440	Revnu Prp	67	67	67	— 3
400	Scotts A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
8259	Shell Can	$15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4513	Sherritt A	$5	490	490	— 5
3090	Siebens	$15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅛
200	Sigma	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
2895	Simpsons	$5	495	5	+ 5
6000	Simpson S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
700	Slater Stl	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1550	Southm A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
31450	St Brodcst	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4010	Stelco A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4700	Steep R	230	215	215	—16
100	Tara	$18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
114	Teck Cor A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
700	Teck Cor B	$5	495	5	+ 5
730	Tex Can	$29¾	29⅛	29¾+	¼
101345	Thom N A	$12½	12⅛	12½—	⅛
4108	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
100	Torstar B	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4856	Traders A	$17⅞	17¾	17¾—	⅛
12255	Trns Mt A	$12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
9022	TrCan PL	$15	15	15⅛	
26553	UGas A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
2400	Union Oil	$11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
200	U Keno	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
600	U Siscoe	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
52450	Upp Can	215	192	209	+24
1600	Van Der	325	310	315	+10
7700	Voyager P	$10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
402	Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2999	Wstburne	$17¼	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
400	West Mine	435	435	435	+10
26050	Weston	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
50	Woodwd A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3500	Yk Bear	410	400	400	—10
300	Yukon C	185	185	185	+10

Total sales 2,538,670 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
770	Algoma St	$17½	17½	17½—	⅛
2745	Bnk Mont	$16½	16¼	16⅜	
1000	Basic Res	$8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
1300	CAE Ind	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
3585	Can Cem	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
325	CanSo Ry	540	39½	40	+1
1222	Dom Brldg	$23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅛
1054	Dom Text	$9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
400	Fncl Col	155	161	161	—2
1100	Gaz Metro	$6½	6½	6½—	⅛
550	Imasco	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	½
2602	Power Co	$9⅛	9	9	
3600	Price-Co	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
1982	Royal Bnk	$25¾	25½	25½—	⅛
200	RoyTrst A	$17½	17½	17½+	⅛
3400	Zellers	$5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛

Total sales 395,715 shares.

Currency Rates

August 10, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4450	4.2510	105.436*	49.96*	27.75y	—	6.8870*	101.35*	40.6450*
Brussels (c)	35.51	61.645	15.31	7.2550	4.0320*	14.5275	—	14.125	5.9045
Frankfurt	2.3195	4.031	—	—	2.630*	94.78*	6.530*	96.02*	38.55*
London (z)	1.7369	—	4.0330	8.5125	1532.5	4.2550	61.75	4.1930	10.47
Milan	881.60	1533.15	380.27	180.14	—	360.72	24.84	365.49	146.57
Paris	4.2975	8.5130	211.160*	—	5.5550x	200.240*	13.7915*	202.750*	81.400*
Zurich	2.4150	4.20025	104.14*	49.34*	0.2741*	98.74*	6.80*	—	40.175*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.0140; Escudo: 38.55; Israeli £: 9.8342; Peseta: 84.70; Schilling: 16.425; Sw. krona: 4.3915; Yen: 266.05; Norw krone: 5.2715; Fin. mark: 4.0305; Belgian financial franc: 35.625; Hong Kong $: 4.6530; Singapore $: 2.44585; Canadian $: 0.2270.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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19. To expedite a delivery.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

TENNECO'S GROWTH 1971-1977

TENNECO

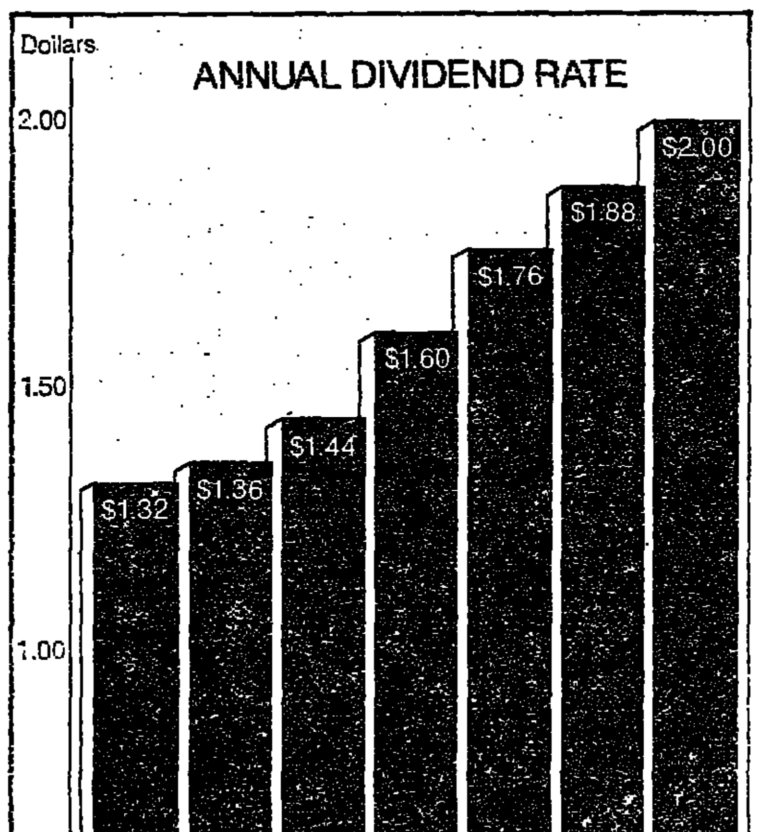
Tenneco sets $2.00 dividend rate; sixth consecutive annual increase.

Tenneco has again increased its common stock annual dividend rate. This time, from $1.88 to $2.00. This latest rise brings the total increase in the dividend rate over the 1971-1977 period to 52%. And the 1977 third quarter payment will be Tenneco's 120th consecutive quarterly cash common stock dividend.

These dividend increases have followed naturally from Tenneco's earnings performance. During the 1971-1976 period, Tenneco's fully diluted earnings per share rose from $1.92 to $3.92, an increase of 104%. Earnings per share on average shares outstanding rose 100%, up from $2.16 to $4.33.

Concurrent with the Company's steady increase in its dividend rate, capital expenditures have risen from $290 million in 1971 to an estimated $800 million this year—a commitment to still further growth.

Diversification, sound reinvestment, decentralized control of individual businesses to allow for flexible management: that's the Tenneco approach. For further information, professionals are referred to Tenneco's financial analysts' yearbook. Tenneco Inc., Dept. I-6, Houston, Texas 77001.



TENNECO CHEMICALS · TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION · TENNECO OIL · PACKAGING CORP. OF AMERICA · TENNECO WEST · J I CASE · TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE PARTS · NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING

Tenneco

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 10

— 1977 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1977 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
14½ 8⅞	ReliabSt .68	8	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35¼ 29¾	ReinEl 1.20	10	32	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜+	⅛
26¼ 18½	RelianGp	5	156	25	24⅛	25 +	½
43¼ 34½	RelG pf 2.20		7	41	41	41	
30 24	RelG pf 2.60		147	25¼	25	25⅛	
29¼ 26⅜	Reln pf 2.68		75	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
11 7⅛	RepubCp	7	6	9	8¾	9 —	⅛
24¼ 15¼	RcoFinS 1	5	130	24	23½	24 +	¼
34⅞ 22	RepStl 1.60	8	80	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
34⅞ 29	RepTex 1.20	7	29	29⅞	d28⅞	29	
21⅞ 15⅛	ResrvOil .20	15	142	18¾	18	18⅛+	¼
26¼ 15½	RevcoDS .40	12	167	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
44½ 36⅛	Revlon 1	14	736	40⅝	39⅞	40+	¼
13 9¾	Rexham .50	8	372	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
39½ 32	Rexnrd 1.44	7	x13	33½	33½	33½	
70⅞ 63¼	Reynln 3.28	9	140	69¼	68¾	69	
83¾ 73	Reyln pf2.25		4	82	81⅛	81½—	⅛
44½ 35½	ReyMet 1.20	7	222	35⅛	d34⅛	34⅝—	¾
94½ 81	ReyM pf4.50		8	84	83½	83½—	½
16⅞ 12¾	RichCo 1	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅜ 20½	RioGran .70	7	29	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	
18 12⅛	RyderS .75r	7	469	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declare or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 10

— 1977 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
8½ 5⅝	AE Plst .10e	8	45	8¼	8	8¼	
13 8⅞	AARCp .36	6	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	¼
12½ 9⅞	ASPRO .56	5	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
16½ 11¼	AVXCp .32	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
5⅜ 3⅞	AZLRes .10e	30	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
18½ 12⅝	AdobeOil .16	19	84	15¾	15½	15½	
20½ 13⅝	AlldThr .88	8	2	16	16	16 +	¼

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Weds.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	—	—
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.45
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	—	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	—	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	—	—
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	—	—
Lead spot, lb.	—	—
Copper elect., lb.	—	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	5.5368	4.0921
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	—	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.560	4.320
Gold N.Y., oz.	146.20	113.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
Aug. 10	835.2 f	811.30

f—Final. p—Preliminary. * Nominal. ** Revised.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 10, 1977 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Babcok Wil	306,400	47⅝	
Xerox Cp	270,000	53¾	+1⅞
Ill Power	263,200	28⅝	+ ⅛
INCO Ltd	218,600	22¾	
FedNat Mtg	205,300	17	+ ⅛
Webb DelE	166,000	13⅝	+1⅝
RCA	157,100	29⅝	+ ¼
Koppers	156,700	21⅝	— ¼
Brunswk	156,400	13¾	+1
Colum Pict	140,200	17	+ ¾
Burrghs	135,400	71⅞	+1⅞
Gen Motors	134,500	67¼	+ ⅛
Twent Cent	124,700	25⅛	+ ⅜
Dow Ch	123,400	31⅝	+ ¼
Newmont	118,300	19	— ⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.28	19.98
Advanced	908	682
Declined	491	687
Unchanged	490	515
Total issues	1889	1884
New 1977 highs	36	28
New 1977 lows	40	50

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	878.98	887.65	875.69	887.04+	7.62
20 Trn	220.93	222.93	219.42	222.20+	1.32
15 Utl	115.16	115.80	114.65	115.61+	0.42
65 Stk	299.49	302.13	298.10	301.67+	2.10

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	108.86	107.30	108.73	+1.04
Utilities	56.53	55.90	56.35	+0.18
Finance	12.15	11.99	12.12	+0.09
Transportation	13.89	13.68	13.85	+0.09
Composite	99.06	97.67	98.92	+0.87

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.09	53.66	54.09	+0.42
Industrials	57.92	57.47	57.92	+0.53
Transportation	41.54	41.23	41.54	+0.31
Utilities	42.01	42.89	42.01	+0.10
Finance	57.05	56.72	57.05	+0.33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 9	117,801	255,048	1,436
Aug. 8	127,163	240,489	990
Aug. 5	125,259	218,910	717
Aug. 4	123,525	226,633	615
Aug. 3	127,638	246,347	638

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	111,900	40⅛	+1⅛
Kewanee In	43,700	45⅛	— ¼
RelGrp wt	38,700	1⅛	+ ⅛
LoewsTh wt	36,600	7½	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	36,400	18¼	+ ⅜
Interway Cp	30,400	28⅝	
ImperOil A	29,000	20¾	
Brewer Ltd	27,700	16	+ ⅛
Halco Prod	22,300	2⅝	+ ¼
Teradyne In	20,500	15⅞	— ⅛
Appro final total	1,970,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,950,000		

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	N.C.
120.59	120.07	120.59	+0.36

U.S. Commodity Prices

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Aug. 10, 1977

U.S. Retail Sales Increase 0.5% In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales gained $303 million or 0.5 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted rate of $58.74 billion in July, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase compared to a decline of $743 million, or 1.3 per cent, in June, when sales, at $58.44 billion, represented a downward revision from the $59.23 billion originally reported.

The latest increase means sales are still below the year's peak of $59.52 billion in March but 9.3 per cent ahead of the same month a year earlier.

A $217-million, or 1.8-per-cent, drop in auto sales to a seasonally adjusted $11.7 billion, held back the July advance. Excluding autos, sales were up $520 million, or 1.1 per cent.

Durable goods sales, which had dropped $211 million, or 1.1 per cent in June, fell $55 million, or 0.3 per cent, in July. Sales in that category were 12 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

Nondurable goods sales rose $358 million, or 0.9 per cent, for July compared to a drop of $532 million, or 1.4 per cent in June. Sales in that category were 7.9 per cent ahead of a year ago.

Durable goods sales totaled $19.82 billion. Nondurables were $38.92 billion.

Italy's GNP Increased 4.9% in Quarter

MILAN, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy's gross national product rose 4.9 per cent in the January-March period this year from the same period a year earlier.

The figure, announced by the Italian Statistics Bureau, indicated a slowdown in the economy, however, as in the three months October-December 1976, GNP had risen 5.5 per cent.

Isuzu Output to Rise

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Isuzu Motor Co. reports it has raised its production plan for its current year ending October to 335,000 vehicles from the original estimate of 326,000. The change has been made in view of good export and domestic sales, the company says.

London Metal

London Comm

Paris Comm

Wednesday New Highs and Lows

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

هكذا منه للأصل

...ex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 10

Continued from preceding page.

Sls.	High	Low	Quot. 3 p.m.	Ch'ge Close Prev.
19	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
6	11¾	11½	11¾+	⅛
7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
10	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
39	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
77	12⅛	11⅞	12	
23	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1	2½	2½	2½	
10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3	8½	8½	8½	
38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
23	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
16	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
23	12½	12½	12½	
267	16	16	16 +	⅛
3	1½	1½	1½	
6	15⅜	15	15⅜+	¼
2	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
12	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅜
7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
13	19	18¾	18¾—	¼

High 1977	Low 1977	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot. 3 p.m.	Ch'ge Close Prev.
6⅛	4⅞	Guilford .20	4	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
28⅛	23⅝	GifOCn 1.08	7	1	26½	26½	26½—	⅜
14	9⅛	GifRepFn	4	3	13½	13½	13½	
7½	5⅛	Gulfstrm		65	6¾	6½	6⅝+	⅛
H								
2⅝	¾	HalcoPd	23	213	u 2½	2	2¼+	⅜
15⅞	12½	HalfsMot .72	5	4	14	14	14	
13⅝	10⅛	Hanhlrd .72	5	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
13⅛	9⅞	HanvrSh .60	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5¼	3¾	HanSqRt		30	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
23⅛	16⅝	Harland .68	11	4	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
5½	4	HarifdZd	10	83	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
13⅞	10½	HartzM .30	8	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	
11⅛	7½	Hasting .40a	10	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4½	3⅝	HawalA .10r	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	6⅛	HealthM .30	5	1	9	9	9	
2	1⅛	HelmMtg		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2⅝	HiGInc		40	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
7⅜	5½	Hiptrnic .20	13	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅝	2¼	Hofman	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	HollyCp	12	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
28½	23	Hormel 1.12	6	10	28½	28	28½+	¼
7⅛	4¼	HornHar		4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	HospM .60e	16	14	9	9	9	
8	4⅞	HouseVl .32	15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
9⅞	7¼	HosMinn	20	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
42⅞	34⅛	HouOM	26	916	40	38½	39⅞+	1⅝
19⅛	12⅞	HowelC .40	14	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5	3⅜	Howell .15e	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		HubellA n	10	1	28	28	28	
28⅜	28⅛	HubellB n	10	9	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
7½	4⅛	HudsnGn	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14⅞	11⅛	Huffmn .50a	5	23	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
4⅝	3⅛	HuntH .19e	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30½	18⅝	HuskyO .80	7	58	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	14	134	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
I								
6½	4½	ICMR		31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	5⅞	IMCMg .20	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	ISCFInl		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	9-16	ITI Co		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
23¼	18⅝	ImpOilA .86	10	228	20¾	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14⅞	10	Incolrm	8	13	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
1⅜	⅝	InstrSys		319	11-16	⅝	11-16+	1-16
13¼	6½	InsSy pf .25e		5	6¾	6½	6¾	
2	1⅛	IntegRes	23	24	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
15⅞	10⅞	IntlAlum .70	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14½—	¼
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt	17	71	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
17⅝	11⅝	IntCour .40	13	12	17½	17½	17½	
2⅝	1¼	IntFdSvc		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	IntFnrl .05e	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15⅞	12⅝	IntGenIn .90	5	61	15¼	13⅞	15⅛+	⅝
8¼	4⅞	IntProln	4	31	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
11¼	6½	IntSeaw .60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
29⅝	17½	IntSysC .25	12	29	17⅝	17½	17½	
26⅞	14⅝	Intrpool .05e	7	11	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
34	12½	Intrwsy .30e	6	297	28⅞	27¾	28¾+	⅞
2⅝	1⅛	InvestFla		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
25	17½	InvDvA .20e	6	75	u 25½	24⅝	25¼+	½
6⅝	4¾	InvDvB .05e	6	9	u 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	4⅝	InvRlTr		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24¼	14⅞	Ionics	14	3	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
12	6⅞	IroqBrd .25	7	9	12	11⅞	12	
24½	14¼	IroqB pf 1		5	24⅛	24	24 —	¼
6⅞	4¾	Irvinind .10	4	40	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
J - K								
7⅜	5¼	Jaclyn .40b	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	10⅝	Jacobs .40	6	31	12⅞	12⅝	12½—	⅝
8⅜	7⅝	Jamswy	5	50	8	8	8	
13½	10	Jeannet .40	7	89	13⅝	11½	13½+	1⅝
4½	3¾	Jetero .10e	9	45	u 5⅞	4⅞	5⅞+	1⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Jetronic	9	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	JohnPd .36	20	16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4¼	3	JuniperP	12	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7	4⅞	Jupiter	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	KTelin .30e	7	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
19	4⅛	KaisIn 14.30	3	157	5½	5½	5½	
5	3	KaneMill wt		10	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	KapokT .10r	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
8⅞	4¼	KayCp .20	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45½	30½	Kewanee .72	13	388	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	¼
12	6¾	KeystInd .30	8	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2⅜	1½	KinArk	10	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	KingOpt		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
37⅞	20¼	KirbyEx	12	3	30½	30¼	30¼—	¼
6⅝	3¾	Kit Mfg	5	3	4⅞	4	4	
19¼	14⅞	Kollmr .36	9	11	17	16¾	17 +	¼
8⅞	6	KuhnStr .15	4	9	7½	7⅜	7½	
L								
11-16	⅛	LTVCorp wt		55	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	3½	LaMaur .20	10	69	4½	4	4½+	¼
10⅝	8⅝	LaQuinta	6	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
9¼	5	LafyRd .26	56	21	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	LakeSh	8	62	2¼	2 3-16	2¼+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Landmk		8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅞	8	Leath .50	6	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅝	20¼	LeeEnt .68	11	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LeeNat		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	LeePh	5	6	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
14¼	10½	LeighPd .70	5	18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
3	1¾	LeisureT		11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	6½	LevittIn .30	5	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
7⅞	5¾	LfillAnn .24	12	26	u 7⅛	6¾	7¼+	⅜
4	2⅞	LincAm	16	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9	4⅞	LloydsE	7	5	5	5	5	
2⅞	2	Lodge .08e	9	15	2	2	2	
11⅞	5¾	LoewT wt		238	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Logicon	8	12	12⅝	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
23¾	16⅝	LaGenSv .84	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12¼	8½	Lydall .50	6	27	10¾	10	10¼—	⅝
4	2½	LynchCp	4	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	¼
M								
2	⅞	MDC		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9	4	MPO	7	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
5⅝	4¼	ManhLf .28	7	30	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
6½	4⅛	MansfT .10r	4	5	5	5	5	
1⅛	13-16	Marindq		36	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
11¼	10	MarFin	5	5	10¾	10⅛	10¾	
10¼	6⅝	Marlene	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	MarGo pf2.25		6	23	23	23	
5⅞	4½	MrshF	11	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Marshln	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
26⅞	17½	MartPr .40	6	5	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
14⅞	8½	MaierRe .28	11	8	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	McCulO		72	3⅝	3½	3½	
5	3⅝	McKeon	4	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅜	12½	MeansF 1.08	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
9½	7⅛	Medalst .44	5	2	8	8	8	
2⅜	1½	MedalnGp	23	35	2½	2⅛	2½	
3½	1½	MedcoJw	21	1	2½	2½	2½+	½
12⅝	8⅛	Mednco .28	7	19	11¾	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
8¼	5¼	Medfield	5	5	8	8	8	
wp	15	MediaG .48	7	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
15¼	7⅛	Magolnl .24	5	43	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
11½	8½	MercSL .20a	4	31	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅜
19⅛	14⅝	Metpth .05e	14	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	¼
1⅞	15-16	Metrocar		7	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅞	3¼	MichGen	4	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
6½	4½	Micklbry .16	4	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
2	1¼	MissnIT		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	7⅛	MiteCp .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	5¾	MdMaid .10r	5	93	u 7⅝	6½	7⅝+	1⅛
6¼	4¼	MortonS .32	4	6	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
5¾	3⅜	MottSM .08	6	3	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
11½	7¼	MovStar .44	7	1	10½	10½	10½	
5	4⅛	MultiA .20		1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
N								
10⅛	7⅝	Napco .16	6	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
4⅛	2⅞	NardaM .05j	11	1	u 4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
12½	6¼	NtParag .40	6	42	7 s	6⅞	6⅞	
⅞	3-16	NatInd wt		17	¼	3-16	3-16	
12½	8¾	NtPatent	24	26	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
5¾	2¾	NtSpinn .85e	15	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅞	3⅞	NatSvs .10e	5	4	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
5⅝	3½	NelsLB	10	62	4¾	4½	4¾+	⅜
33½	25¼	NENucl .50	11	5	31½	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
17⅛	12½	NHamp .60	7	16	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
1⅝		Nidrla .04e	8	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
38⅛	24⅞	NMxAr .25e	152	7	35	35	35 —	¼
19⅛	15½	NYTim .70	8	14	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	¼
20¾	9	NewbE .40b	5	20	16⅛	16	16⅛	
21½	16½	Newcor 1b	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
8¼	4⅞	Newprk	8	139	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nexus .14r		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	12⅝	NiagFSv .56	5	4	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
6⅝	3	Nolex	42	20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2½	Nortek .04		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅛	12⅝	NoARoy .16	7	28	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7¼	NoCdO	6	52	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
13⅛	4	NuclDta	5	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
13⅝	10	NumacO	19	1	11	11	11	
O								
11⅛	9	OakwdH .09r	4	5	9½	9⅜	9½	
22	15¼	Offshore	5	4	18¾	18¼	18⅝+	¼
45⅛	37⅛	OhBrss 2	6	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
10⅝	6¾	Oilalnd .40e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22¼	16⅛	OnLineS	12	7	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	⅛
39	28¼	OOkiep	11	z300	29½	29	29 —	⅝
2⅛	1⅛	OxfordFt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	OzarkA .15e	3	16	3¾	3½	3½—	¼
P - Q								
2		PF Ind		9	1	1	1	
19	16⅞	PGEpfA 1.50		10	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅜
17¼	15⅛	PGEpfB 1.37		2	16½	16½	16½+	¼
16	14¼	PGEpfC 1.25		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
15⅞	14	PGEpfD 1.25		1	15	15	15 —	⅛
15⅝	14⅛	PGEpfE 1.25		3	14¾	14¾	14¾—	⅛
28½	26⅝	PGEpfV 2.32		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
31	27¾	PGEpfT 2.54		33	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	
31	28¼	PGEpfS 2.62		12	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PGEpfH 1.12		10	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
29⅝	26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37		7	28⅞	28	28¼—	⅛
27	24⅞	PGEpfL 2.25		1	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
25⅞	22½	PGEpfK 2.04		3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
25	11⅞	PHoldg .1e	8	15	22¾	22¼	22¾+	½
53⅝	48¾	PacLt pf4.36		z5130	53⅛	52½	52½	
55⅞	50⅞	PacLt pf4.50		z50	52	52	52	
94½	84⅝	PacLt pf7.64		z100	91	91	91 —	3½
20⅞	18⅛	PNwTel 1.32	9	102	19	19	19	
36½	29¼	PallCp .30	12	8	35⅜	35	35 +	¼
7⅛	3½	PandelB	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	4⅜	Pantasl .30	9	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
5½	4⅞	ParaPk .20	9	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅞	2¼	PatFash	6	70	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
8⅞	4	Patagon	10	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
9⅛	6½	PatoC 1.20e	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15⅞	13	PebblB .60	7	1	14	14	14	
16⅝	6½	Pencor .50	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15	9⅞	PenEM .70	6	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
5⅝	2⅞	PECp .70b	4	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15	11	PenRE 1.15	13	18	15	15	15	
5⅞	3¼	PenobS .20g	11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24¼	18½	PepBoys 1b	6	5	20¾	20¼	20¼+	⅜
21½	14⅞	PepCom .60	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
9⅛	7	Perinl .30a	8	16	8	8	8	
8⅞	6⅜	Pertec	8	45	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
27¼	14½	PetroLe	11	27	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
8	6¼	PhilLD .63r	3	1	8	8	8	
2⅝	⅞	Phoenix		24	2	2	2	
10⅝	5⅛	PionTx .40	4	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	PitWVa .56a	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
45	34⅝	Pittway 1.20	8	11	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞+	⅜
22	16	PlacrDv .80	9	1	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
10½	6	Plantind	29	177	9⅛	8¼	9 +	⅝
5⅝	4⅛	PlyGm .20e	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅞	1¾	PlymR B		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅛	2⅞	Poloron	18	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
11½	6⅝	Polychr .20	8	3	9⅞	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
11⅞	8	PrairieO	13	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
15	12⅝	PrattLmb 1	9	1	12½	12½	12½	
6½	5⅝	PrattRd .30	6	13	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
24⅛	19⅞	PrenHa 1.72	11	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1⅞	PresRtB		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛

High 1977	Low 1977	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Quot. 3 p.m.	Ch'ge Close Prev.
17⅛	8	Presley	5	101	8⅛	d 7¾	7¾—	⅜
3⅝	2	PrimMt .12t	11	12	3⅛	3¼	3½—	¼
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.20e	10	1	11½	11½	11½	
11	9⅜	ProvGas .84	7	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
2⅞	1⅝	PrdRE .20		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	PrudGp	38	10	5	5	5	
53	48½	PSCol pf4.25		z75	51	51	51 +	1
9⅝	6⅛	PulteH .10	4	14	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Purpac .06e	12	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
R								
7⅞	6⅛	RB Ind .08e	5	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅞	1¼	REDM	5	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	4¼	RHMed	5	1	5½	5½	5½	
16½	10¾	RLC Cp .20	5	6	14½	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
8⅞	6⅝	Ragan .10e	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
21⅞	15⅝	RanchEx	24	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
30	17¾	RangrO	49	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
18⅝	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	9	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
1½	¾	RapAm wt		6	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
6¼	3⅛	RathP		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
21⅝	13⅞	RaymP .40	11	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
5¼	1	Reading		4	4	4	4 —	⅛
16⅛	14	REInvT 1.20	15	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾—	⅛
12⅞	9½	RlIncT 1.25e	8	4	12	12	12	
21	18⅝	RltRef 2.33e	9	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Redlaw	38	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8⅞	RegalB .52	8	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅜
2	½	RelGp wt		381	1⅛	1	1	
20¾	13⅝	RemAr .80a	6	35	20⅛	20	20	
4½	1⅛	RepHous		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27	24⅛	RepNY 1	5	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	ReshCol .08	11	55	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
28⅞	18½	Restfix 1.20	9	6	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
22⅞	8⅛	Resrts A	23	111	19¾	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
4	2⅛	RexNore		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5⅝	Richton .36	4	136	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
32½	15⅞	RileyCo	8	40	29⅞	27⅝	29⅞+	1⅝
28⅞	24⅝	RioAlgo 1.08	8	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
18⅝	11¼	Risdon .40	10	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
15⅝	11	Robntch		10	12	12	12	
6	3⅝	Roblin .10e	5	39	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
15	10⅛	Rogers .05e	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2½	1¾	RoncoT	10	20	u 2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Rossmr		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
7¼	4¾	Ruddick .12e	5	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	¾	Rusco	21	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	7⅝	Russell .48	5	4	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20	14½	RyanH .50	9	28	17½	17	17 —	¼
S								
9⅛	7½	SGL .16r	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	SSPInd .36	20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	11¼	STPCp .80	10	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
20⅛	8⅛	Safetran	11	9	19	19	19 +	⅛
7⅛	5	SCarlo .63e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅛	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
14⅛	11	SFrRE .30e	20	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7	6¾	Sandgate .20	5	7	u 7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Sargent	6	29	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅝	7⅞	SaundrL .38	4	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	½
7¾	6⅝	ScheibE .56	10	30	7	7	7	
12	8⅝	Schenult .70	5	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Schrader .30	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27⅝	16	SciAtla .12	12	4	19	19	19 —	⅛
15¼	11⅝	Scrivner .70	5	7	13	13	13 —	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	ScurryR	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	¼
4	2⅝	Sealctro	13	14	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
1½	¾	Seaport	8	3	1	1	1 +	⅛
25⅝	10	SeasnAll .36	15	9	22½	22	22 —	¼
11⅝	11⅛	SeasnAll wi		3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2	SecMtg		8	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6-16	⅛	SecMtln wt		45	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅞	4½	Semtch .10r	10	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
8⅝	4	Servo	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	SetonCo .45	7	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14¼	10½	Sharon 1	6	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅞	8	Shawin .50b	8	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅛	1⅞	SheltrR		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¾	6⅝	ShndCp	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28⅞	20¼	Shenant	16	16	21¼	21	21⅞	
3	2⅝	Shopwell	32	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
23¾	15⅞	Showbot 1.20	7	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
3	⅞	ShulmTr		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	6⅝	Siloinc	4	4	8¾	8½	8¾+	½
4	2⅞	SimcoS .25b	15	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Solitron	14	9	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
13	8⅝	SonderB .32	5	52	12	11½	12 —	⅛
7¼	4⅞	Sorg Paper		5	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
15¼	11⅛	Soundsn .40	5	70	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
9½	8	SoelCap .60		5	u 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
13⅞	12⅝	SCEd pf 1.06		4	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
14⅝	12½	SCEd pf 1.08		4	14	14	14 +	⅛
15½	13½	SCEd pf 1.19		3	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
25⅞	20½	SCEd pf 2		z100	25	25	25	
19⅝	16⅞	SCEd pf 1.45		5	18	18	18	
27¾	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.21		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
102	101	SCEd pf 8.96		1	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	SwtGFin .32	4	26	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Spartek .40b	9	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9	5⅝	SpecityR	6	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	6	Spector .10e	22	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5	3⅝	Spectro .10t	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	10	2	2	2	2	
6⅛	2½	Spencer .10	13	22	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Solentex .24	7	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	StaffrdL	7	2	6½	6½	6½	
7¼	5⅝	StdComf .12	4	77	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	3	StdMetl	18	19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
32⅛	24⅛	StdShrs .40r		127	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Stange .13	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8½	6	Steelmt .24b	18	23	6	6	6	
1⅛	15-16	SterlEl	8	13	1	1	1 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Stevcoknit	5	6	3½	3½	3½	
12⅞	7⅛	StrutW .30	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5½	3¾	SueAnn .24	7	6	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
1⅝	¾	Summit		6	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
5	3¾	SunCity .25	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾+	¼
27⅛	16¼	SunElec .60	11	17	25½	25⅝	25⅝+	¼
12⅝	7¾	Sunalr .45e	7	28	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Sundnc .38	6	11	15⅝	15	15⅝	
17½	14¾	SupFdS .40	8	1	15	15	15 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Supindl .20b	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8	5	SupSurg .14	6	x5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Susqueh	8	13	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13	10⅝	Susqh pf.25k		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
7¼	5⅛	Synaloy .30b	5	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	Syntex .50	9	327	18⅝	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
19½	13⅞	SyscoCp .40	7	63	17½	17	17	
8¼	5	SystEng	25	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
T								
20⅛	16⅞	Tasty 1.20a	8	2	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
1⅛	⅝	TechSym		13	1	1	1 +	1-16
4⅝	2⅞	TechOp		5	3½	3½	3½—	¼
3⅝	2⅛	TechTap .07r	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4	Techtrl .16	6	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	TejonR .20a		1	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
7-16	1-16	TelexCp wt		8	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8½	4⅞	Tenneco wt		64	5	4⅞	5	
4⅝	1½	Tenney	19	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1⅝	1	Tensor		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
17⅝	11¾	Teradyn	14	201	16¼	15½	16⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	19	11	10¾	10⅞	
16	10½	TetraT	12	25	15	15	15	
8½	5⅝	Texstr .15e	9	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅝	16⅝	Thomsn .35e		39	u 18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅝
11½	6½	Thriftmt .10	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8¾	5⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Timpte	6	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
27	18½	Tokheim .80	6	30	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
50½	47	TolEd pf4.25		z300	48¼	48	48¼—	⅛
16⅞	12¾	TorinCp .80	6	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10¼	5⅞	TotalPet	8	48	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	TotPet wt		8	3⅛	3 3-16	3 3-16—	1-16
21¼	13⅞	Total pf .70		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
3½	2	TransLux	14	6	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
7½	6⅛	TrlanCp .05e	6	5	6⅝	6¾	6⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	x3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	TubosM .03i		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5½	Tufico .40	4	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3	TwinFr .10e	10	25	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	½
U								
15⅛	11⅛	U&I 1.20e	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
3¼	3⅛	UIPCo .20	5	11	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
5	3⅝	URSCp .24	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2⅝	2	UVind wt		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	Unimax	18	93	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
6½	4⅛	Unimax pf		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	UnFidel	7	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10	8⅝	UnGasA .40	7	2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	UnionInv	14	24	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
⅞	¼	UnBrd wt		117	¼	¼	¼	
12⅝	10⅛	UnCosF .55	6	50	11	11	11 +	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	UnFoods		1	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅝	UNatCp		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	UPieceD		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	7⅝	USBcpTr		3	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17⅝	12	USFiltr .28	9	93	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8	UnRltT .71e	16	12	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
⅞	⅛	UnRltT wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
7⅝	2⅛	USNtRs	12	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4½	2⅛	USRdium	17	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17	13⅞	USRbP .1a	14	8	17	17	17	
7⅛	5⅛	UnityB		3	6	6	6⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2½	UnivCig .05	5	5	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16⅝	13¼	UnivRs .20	12	30	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
V								
6⅞	3⅛	Valle's .62t	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	10½	Valmac .80	19	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValveL .02e		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8⅞	VanDrn .50	6	13	u 11⅛	10¾	10¾—	⅜
2⅝	1¼	Verit	4	30	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
25½	19	VermntA .32	8	11	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn	9	9	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Verlipie	19	10	1⅛	1	1 +	3-16
4⅛	2¼	Vesely	16	2	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅜	VintageE		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2¾	VisualG .05e	7	3	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
12⅝	9¼	Voplex	6	15	11⅞	11	11⅞	
10⅛	5	Vulcinc .50	3	1	8	8	8	
W								
3⅝	2½	WTC .10	23	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33½	19⅛	WUI .85	9	40	30	29⅞	30 —	⅛
15½	10⅛	Wabash .45	6	11	12⅝	12½	12½	
8⅛	6½	Wackhnt .40	7	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
3⅛	2	WedelEq .10		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Wainoco	34	30	9⅛	8⅝	9 —	⅛
25⅝	19⅝	WalcoN .50b	7	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WallcS .20e	10	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	10	Wang .04	13	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
10	8⅞	Wang B .14	11	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
9-16	1-16	WardFds wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
5⅝	3⅝	Wards Co	4	17	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅜
6⅛	4⅛	WarnC pf 05		20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
30½	21½	WshPost .36	9	39	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.76	15	1	23½	23½	23½	
5	3⅝	Watsco .20	11	20	4	4	4	
7	5⅝	WeldTuA	15	2	6½	6⅛	6½—	⅛
15⅝	7	WstFin .15a	19	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5¾	Whippny .50		4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6½	5	Whitehr .40	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt		160	5-16	¼	¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Wichita	28	11	4⅝	4⅛	4½—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .40	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	WinstnM		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	2¼	WolfHB		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	11½	WorcstC	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	4⅝	WorkWr wd		6	5	5	5	
8⅝	4½	Wrather .05e	11	16	7½	7⅜	7½	
1⅛	¾	WrightH		75	1	¾	¾—	1-16
14⅝	9¾	Wynnin .40	6	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
15	12¼	WymBn .36	7	11	13⅛	13	13	
X								
18⅝	9⅝	Xonics .10		15	11	10¾	11 —	⅛
Z								
11⅞	8⅛	ZeroCo .40	6	104	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5¾	Zimmer .24	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) .. ..$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bahrein (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) .... $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ......D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) .....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ......$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ...L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ......$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ...Ptas.	8,600.00	4,300.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ... S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ... $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	57.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ...... $	228.00	114.00	63.00

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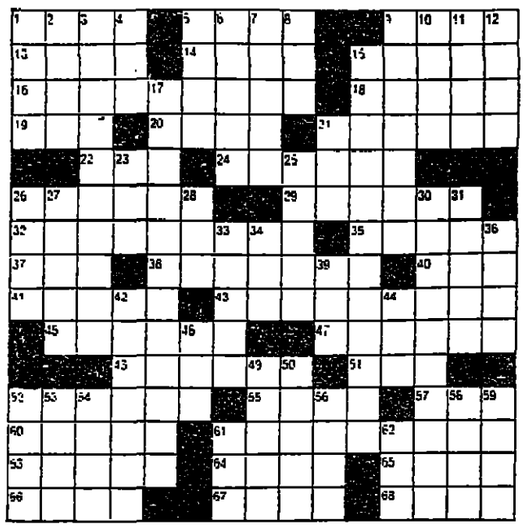
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ACROSS

1 Disease of livestock
5 Have status
9 Kimono or domino
13 Ailing or sleeping
14 Deep blue
15 Television and radio
16 Weather factor
18 Iniquities
19 Tulle or tolls
20 Actual being
21 Like some wickets
23 "—— Get By" (old song)
24 Mystery awards
26 Swallow
29 Each
32 Waged
35 Best part, in Paris
37 Eventual years
38 Inutile
40 Sign of approval
41 Foxx's namesakes
43 Patriots' friend
45 Be evasive
47 Observant one
48 Hen tracks on a page
51 He said "God bless us every one!"
52 Patriot Hale
55 Sign on
57 Goblin
60 To no —— (futilely)
61 About five-eighths of a mile
63 "——, like a vapor . . .": S. Foster
64 Gov. Grasso
65 Honor with entertainment
66 Nylons spoiler
67 Privation
68 Meadowlands race

DOWN

1 Area often mowed
2 Off-Broadway award
3 Divided into 100 degrees
4 Strange
5 Cheers
6 Carrot's relative
7 Like some floors
8 Shape of some rooms
9 He mends and emends
10 Of a poetic form
11 Defraud
12 Simple
15 It's coming here slowly but surely
17 Thermometric term re 3 Down
21 Vitality
23 Celtic Neptune
25 Thief: Slang
26 Cake decorator
27 River in NE Poland
28 Targets of QBs' passes, at times
30 Almost two-fifths of an inch
31 Overact
33 Street or Reese
34 Wave: Sp.
36 Contemporary drama critic
39 "Had we never loved —— kindly": Burns
42 Spirited
44 Roof ornament
46 Sea bird
49 As long as
50 De Gaulle's birthplace
52 Collars
53 Home of the "Sweet Swan"
54 St. Patrick's headquarters
56 Burma or Tobacco
58 Mother of Apollo
59 Repine
61 Understanding
62 Newt; triton

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Fair	MADRID	28	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	62	Overcast	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
ATHENS	31	70	Fair	MONTREAL	17	62	Rain
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy	MOSCOW	19	66	Stormy
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Rain
BERLIN	19	66	Misty	NEW YORK	26	78	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Sunny
BUCHAREST	31	88	Overcast	OSLO	22	71	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast	PARIS	22	71	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	16	61	Rain
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Fair	ROME	26	79	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	SOFIA	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Showers
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	38	100	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28	82	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Stormy
GENEVA	20	68	Fair	VIENNA	22	71	Overcast
HELSINKI	20	68	Misty	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	28	83	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Showers
LISBON	22	71	Fair				
LONDON	22	71	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 10, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF635.65+
— (d) Conbar ... SF775+
— (d) Grobar ... SF621
— (d) Stockbar ... SF322

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund ... SF22.21
— Crossbow Fund ... SF4.72
— ITF Fund N.V ... $7.33

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $15.60
— (w) Capital Italia S.A ... $7.72

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses ... SF266.25
— (d) Canasec ... SF402
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF78.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF67.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF96
— (d) Ussec ... SF356
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF123.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM21.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM72.90

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $20.74
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. ... $36.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.56
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $35.15
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $12.53

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd ... $35.10
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $6.03

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $11.29
— (r) Jard Sth-East Asia ... $12.07

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF396.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF350

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund ... $96.21
— (w) Sterling Fund ... £119.14

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $13.05

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,554.50
— (r) Securaswiss ... SF972

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF426.50
— (d) Intervalor ... SF61
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF403.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF224
— (d) Univ Bond Select. ... SF87.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF90.20

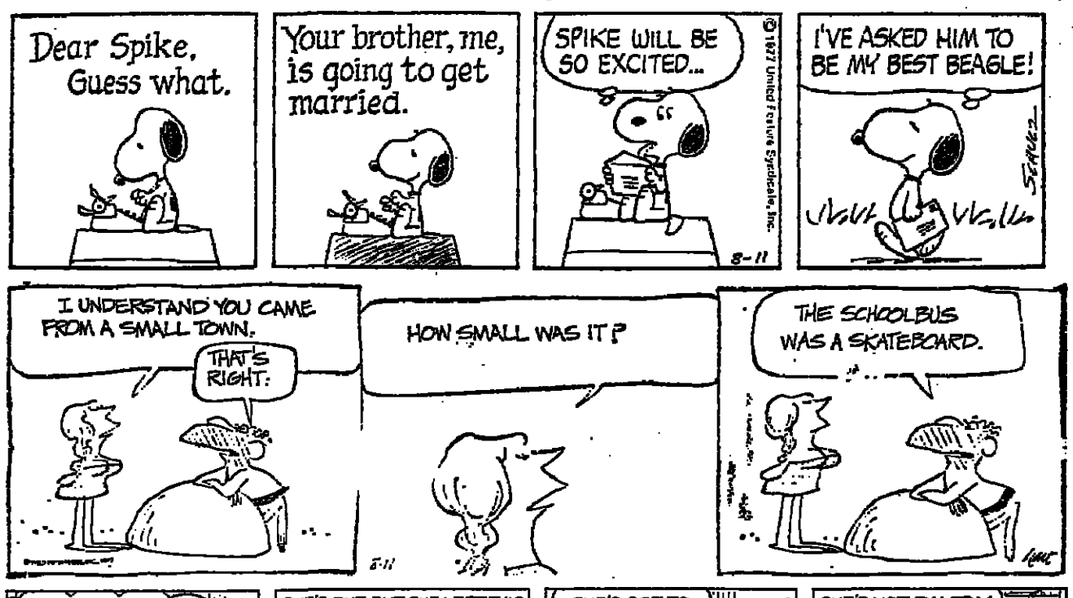
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF20.60
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF74.25
— (d) Convert-Invest. ... SF76.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF172.50
— (d) Foosa Swiss Sh. ... SF91.25
— (d) Globinvest ... SF30.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF74.25
— (d) Rometac-Invest. ... SF287
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. ... SF122.50
— (d) Suna Swiss R. Est ... SF177.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds ... DM14.70
— (d) Europafonds ... DM29.05
— (d) Unifonds ... DM19.30
— (d) Unirenta ... DM43.85
— (d) Unispecial ... DM82.25

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.51
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.86
Austral. Select Fd ... $1.63
(w) Brownmvest ... $12.73
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF1,253
(w) Citadel Fund ... $9.92
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $913.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs ... $7.77
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs ... $13.11
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V ... $9.70
(w) D.G.G. ... $38.97
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) ... $9.74
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $13.98
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $12.05
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,048
(w) First Interntl Fd ... $132.96
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $206.88
(w) Fonseiex Issue Pr ... SF1,753
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF69.75
(d) Fondital ... $9.46
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... DM48.87
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) ... $9.80
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus.$6.20
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l ... $3.29
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $1,562.72
(d) H.O.L.T. Hobet ... $25.46
(d) Icofund ... $9.48
(d) Interfund S.A ... $8.49
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $129.88
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $24.33
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $5.33
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $30.06
(d) Italamerica 6 A. Fund ... $7.89
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A ... $6.69
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $19.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $49.51
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $22.51
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,659
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.08
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ... $25.73
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $34.96
(w) Luxfund ... $30.28
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd ... $41.09
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund ... $9.27
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.16
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $2.52
(w) Nippon Fund ... $49.49
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund ... $3.96
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $3.97
(w) N.A.M.F ... $35.09
(d) Putnam Interntl Fund ... $22.74
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,306
(d) Rentinvest ... LF904
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.64
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF89.20
Share Realty N.V ... SF13.51
Share International N.V ... $4.86
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM91.90
(d) Soros Fund ... $320.51
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) ... $28.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V ... $38.57
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $23.97
(w) United Cap Inv Fd ... $2.88
(d) Universal Dollar Trust ... $4.34
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ... $10.45
(w) Western Growth Fd ... $5.75
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $398.73
(w) Worldwide Securities ... 351.90
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,013.67

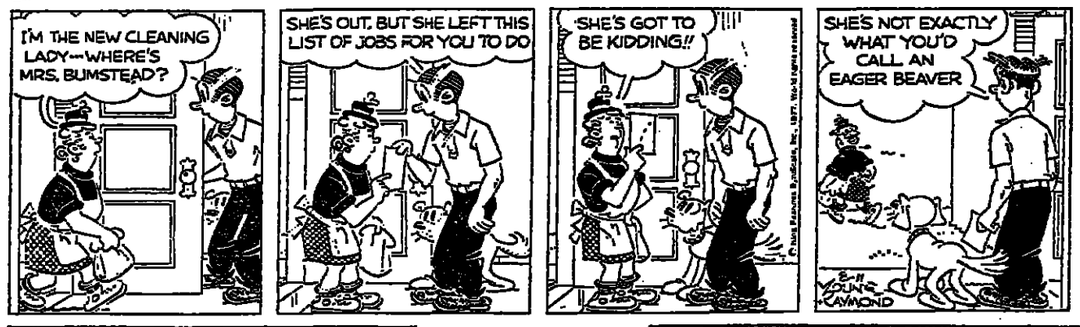
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked; b — Bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit. S-S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS "S"— Suspended N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

PEANUTS

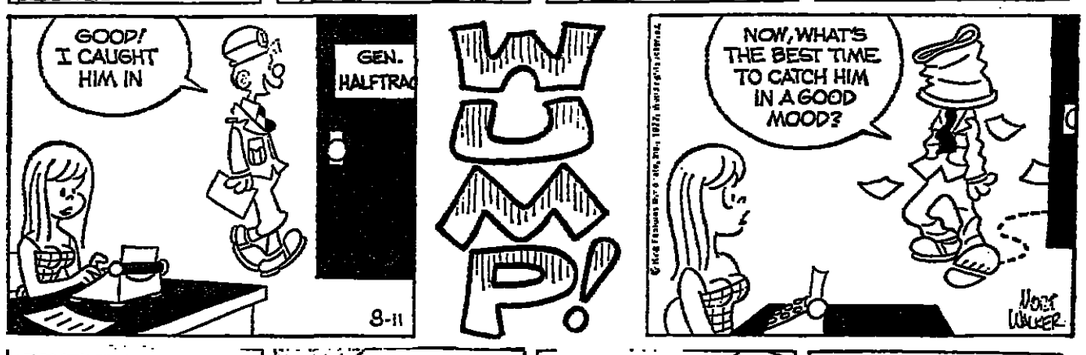


B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VACHO

LAUFT

TRAUGI

JETNUK

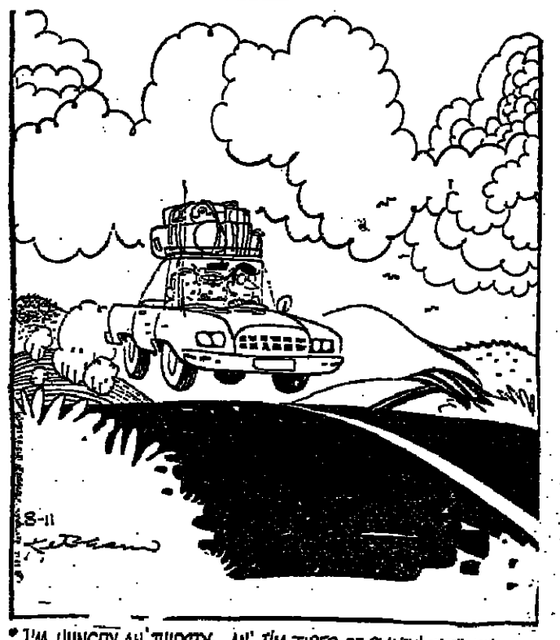


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) "( )" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RIVET LOFTY BUSILY THWART
Answer: Where the landscape artist's oils came

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHITEY AND MICKEY

An Autobiography of the Yanke

By Whitey Ford, Mickey Mantle, and Joe D[i] Press. Illustrated. 193 pp. $8.9

THE RICH WHO OWN SP[O]

By Don Kowet. Random House. 271

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

SPORTS books, regardless of their quality, can be separated into two easily distinguishable categories. There are the traditional volumes that focus on the glamour of the athletes and the spirit and delight of the games themselves. These books prompt a reflex response in the American male psyche; trolleys to insouciance, they lure adults back to an adolescent world where dominion, even a sense of being, could be realized with a 30-foot jump shot from outside the key or with a third-strike curve ball that nipped the outside corner. Instant rejuvenation, wheat germ for the anemic post-30s ego.

Then there are the iconoclastic books, set in the Jim Bouton-Dave Meggyssey mold, that focus on behind-the-scenes financial machinations, internal strife and bickering among players or clubhouse and hotel shenanigans and sexual hijinks.

"Whitey and Mickey" belongs in the first group. With the aid of Joe Durso, a sportswriter for The New York Times, Whitey Ford and Mickey Mantle, both Hall of Famers, have served up a chatty, informal account of their experiences as ballplayers and as friends on the New York Yankees from the early '50s to the late '60s. It is, as one might expect, an ebullient, good-natured remembrance. After all, Ford and Mantle ended their playing careers before the current era of players' unions and free agents and the consequent management-player strife; moreover, during their 18-year tenure with the Yankees, the team they played on won 13 pennants. Success, glamour, and, for that time, very high salaries marked their baseball careers, and they recount those days with obvious relish.

Ford, a streetwise kid from Queens, and Mantle, from "dirt-farm country" in Oklahoma, both reported to the Yankees in 1950. "As different as we were," Ford says, "Mickey and I had that much in common: We were boys reporting for work with men, we were a long way from home, and we were scared." Ford, who quickly acquired the sobriquet "Slick," overcame his trepidation rapidly and—on a staff with such established pitchers as Vic Raschi, Eddie Lopat and Allie Reynolds—tied the American League record for most consecutive wins (nine) in his rookie year. For Mantle, the adjustment was more difficult. Struggling with his performance and his confidence, he was sent back to the minors in 1951 and, as he tells it, almost quit. It was only a traumatic visit from his father that convinced him to stick it out and, later in 1951, to return to the Yanks.

The details of their careers are related in freewheeling, anecdotal style. Ford and Mantle alternately commenting, [with] background [on] team's achieve[ments] sonalities of Stengel, Ralph Keane. There some unpleas[ant] cident in spr[ing] Mantle and B[ill] late evening w[ith] the next mo[rning] Mantle's wife leave for Okl[ahoma] ments on "th[e] their feet pr[ior] to the big tea[m] fers some reve[la]ing up the b[ig] tions.) But fo[r] is a convivial sour notes. W[hich] illustrate the professional [life] one another o[n] ing field and view of two of est during so[me] most memora[ble] and Mickey," of opening a cards as a nothing but a even notice t[hem]

Don Kowet Own Sports" i[s] hide. "The Kowet says. rich who own[ed] —their motiv[es] styles, their pact ... Comp[ared] pro athletes men." An int[er]ment, partic[ularly] when, from Finley to New Grant and G[uy] 3d, franchise tives are oft[en] headlines tha[t] perform for t[he]

According t[o] a kind of de[al] been a qualit[y] ship." To corr[ect] tion, he separ[ates] ers into two [groups] an older trac[k] Rooney of the or Phil Wrigl[ey] Cubs; and t[he] —such as Fin[ley] A's or the ha[rd] Kroc of the In a series graphical sket[ches] ceeds to desc[ribe] eccentricities—sionate, often tion with the pro sports"—among them.

This is all Kowet does snippets: the trigue, the use ership as a ta[x] ine love many the game as maniacal beha[v]ior mentality that Rich Who Own simply promis[e] delivers. The bi[g] are just that. oversized can[vas] Kowet suggest ers are just entity to deal volume. As it an errant kn[uck] tallizing enough breaks off into ever gets to ho[me]

Mel Watkins of The New Y[ork]

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	L	O	D		A	L	G	A	E		B	A	I	L
H	A	L	E		G	O	U	G	E		E	N	C	E
A	T	I	P		A	R	Y	A	N		S	T	O	A
R	E	V	O	L	V	E	D		J	O	H	N	S	
		E	R	I	E		E	S	K	I	M	O		
C	A	R	T	A			M	A	I	L		N	O	S
A	L	G	E	R		T	A	I	N	T		Y	I	P
S	L	O	E		C	H	U	N	K		S	T	L	O
T	E	L		S	L	E	P	T		C	A	R	E	T
E	N	D		T	A	R	A			A	L	O	R	S
		S	H	A	D	E	S		D	I	A	L		
L	O	M	A	N			S	P	I	N	D	L	E	S
E	L	I	S		A	T	A	L	L		B	O	L	E
A	L	T	O		P	E	N	A	L		A	P	S	E
K	A	H	N		T	A	T	T	Y		R	E	E	D

BRIDGE — By [illegible]

On the diagram, six spades was certainly a sensible contract for North-South. South might well have responded positively to the strong artificial opening of two clubs, but he contented himself with a negative. He eventually invited a slam by jumping to five spades, and North accepted the invitation on the strength of his four aces.

It is not difficult to see that a diamond lead is fatal to South's chances as the cards lie, for the defense must score the diamond king and a trump trick. After other leads, however, the situation is delicate. Let us consider a trump lead. Other choices are no better and the play develops similarly.

After winning the spade lead in dummy, South does best to cash the club ace and ruff a low club. He then cashes three trump winners, discarding red-suit losers from dummy, and finesses the heart queen sucessfully to reach this position:

NORTH
♠—
♡A
◇A
♣KJ97

WEST
♠8
♡K8
◇1052
♣—

EAST
♠—
♡109
◇K9
♣Q10

SOUTH
♠8
♡J5
◇QJ8
♣—

If South now West comes out ing to overruff. is to lead the again West does ruff. Let him mond.

South ruffs East's queen, an a problem. If dummy makes tricks; so again But in a str[ait] squeezed out of card. Whichever South will lead, nine is the on[ly] defense.

This most u[n]position thus statement: The unbeatable in t[he] diamond lead.

NU
♠A
♡AQ
◇A4
♣AK

WEST
♠95432
♡K87
◇1052
♣43

SOU
♠KQ1
♡J53
◇QJ8
♣6

Neither side was v[ul]ding:

North	East
2♣	Pass
3♣	Pass
3N.T.	Pass
6♠	Pass

West led the spade [K]

هكذا من الأصل

Mitterwald, Buckner Star

Beat Pirates, Gain on Phils



United Press International.

AY—Pirates' Fernando Gonzalez leaps for os' Ivan DeJesus is safe stealing second.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10 (UPI). —George Mitterwald slammed a two-run fourth-inning double and Bill Buckner drove in two other runs with a homer and a single yesterday to spark the Chicago Cubs to a 4-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The triumph moved the second-place Cubs to within one game of the National League East's leaders, idle Philadelphia, while the third-place Pirates dropped three games off the pace. Winner Ray Burris evened his record at 11-11 with eighth-inning relief help from Willie Hernandez, who registered his third save.

Reds 4, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, rookie left-hander Doug Capilla pitched a no-hitter for 6 2/3 innings and combined with Pedro Borbon on a one-hitter in pacing Cincinnati to a 4-0 triumph over Los Angeles.

Capilla lost his no-hit bid with two outs in the seventh when Ron Cey smashed a one-hopper off Capilla's glove and beat shortstop Dave Concepcion's hurried throw to first by an eyelash.

Giants 4, Astros 3

Giants 5, Astros 0

At San Francisco, rookie southpaw Bob Knepper pitched a four-hitter in the nightcap after Willie McCovey singled home a pair of runs in the opener to give San Francisco a 4-3, 5-0 doubleheader sweep of Houston.

Knepper, 5-6, had a no-hitter until Joe Ferguson doubled with two out in the sixth. The Astros got two more hits with two out in the seventh. Knepper struck out seven and walked five.

The sweep moved the Giants into third place in the National League West, a half game ahead of the Astros.

Mets 4, Cardinals 1

At New York, John Milner knocked in a pair of runs with a single and a double and Nino Espinosa went the distance for only the third time this season in helping New York score a 4-1 victory over St. Louis. The loss dropped the Cardinals 4 1/2 games behind Philadelphia.

Padres 8, Expos 3

At Montreal, Gene Tenace drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Dave Winfield singled home two runs to carry San Diego to an 8-3 triumph over Montreal.

White Sox 13, Mariners 3

In the American League, at Chicago, Eric Soderholm hit two of six Chicago home runs and drove in four runs to spark a 13-3 romp over Seattle.

The victory increased the White Sox's lead in the AL West to 2 games over Minnesota, which lost to Toronto.

The six homers were a season one-game high for Chicago and they set a club record for total homers in a season—144. The previous mark of 138 was set by the 1961 club and was tied in 1971.

Orioles 3, Indians 1

At Baltimore, Elliott Maddox singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth and Lee May added an insurance run with another RBI single to give Baltimore a 3-1 defeat of Cleveland as the Orioles moved to within a 2 1/2 games of the first-place Boston Red Sox in the AL East.

Tigers 4, Brewers 2

Brewers 6, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Steve Brye's two solo homers in successive innings powered Milwaukee to a 6-4 victory over Detroit in the nightcap after Jason Thompson's 20th homer triggered a three-run seventh inning that gave the home team a 4-2 triumph in the opener.

In the opener, Dave Rozema tossed a five-hitter for Detroit in going the distance for his 12th victory in 16 decisions.

Blue Jays 6, Twins 2

At Toronto, Jesse Jefferson pitched a four-hitter and Roy Howell and Doug Ault hit solo home runs to lead the home team to a 6-2 defeat of Minnesota.

Base Stealer's Salute ning King of Thieves

By Maury Wills

C-TV sports-es during 14 ns, most of ngeles Dodg-

10 (NYT).— Ty Cobb or base, it was thes off the r got embar-mention the e the tag.

r is stealing long period the reigning He is not is. He em-

to place a rock is doing

in breaking Cobb's record of 892 career steals, you must understand what makes him good enough, and motivated enough, to break records.

A key element is arrogance. Cobb and Wills were arrogant people on the bases. So is Lou Brock, because if he wasn't I wouldn't be telling you what a great base stealer he is.

Being arrogant and holding the pitcher, catcher and basemen in contempt is just as important for a base stealer as the lead he takes off the base. It's only natural. When a player becomes a consistent base stealer, the infielders foul him and block the base. The pitchers don't throw at his head or the upper part of his body; they aim at his legs.

For some reason, a base stealer trying to steal with his club far ahead late in the game is often accused of pulling a bush trick. But when a batter has five hits in five trips and goes up late in the game with his team way out front, does he dog it at the plate just so he won't embarrass the pitcher by getting his sixth hit?

One day, in the old Connie Mack Stadium in Philadelphia, the Dodgers were breezing over the Phillies, something like 13-1 late in the game.

Now it was my last time at bat and Dick Allen was playing back a mile at third base, so I bunted down the line. I would have had a hit, but the ball rolled foul.

On the way back to the plate, I knew what would happen. It had to. The next pitch low bridged me and I went down. That put the count at 1 and 1, then became 2 and 1. I bunted the next pitch, and again it trickled foul.

I knew I was in deep trouble now. The next pitch hit me in the back and I went to first base. I was burning, just loaded with arrogance and contempt for the pitcher and every other Phillie. I wasted no time. I stole second cleanly on the next pitch, the 12-run lead be damned. I can't repeat here what they called me.

In a way, I'm surprised Brock developed the way he did. During his first years with the Chicago Cubs he certainly didn't look like the kind of player who one day would run by Ty Cobb. It just shows what mental arrogance will do for a base stealer. That plus the kind of speed, motivation and strong body Brock has.

I just hope Brock's accomplishment gives base stealing more respect. Base stealers are important, and the way baseball is played today—with speed so important—it pays to steal.

Standings

LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct	GB
sion				
	64	44	.593	—
	62	46	.574	2
	61	47	.565	3
	59	49	.546	5
	58	50	.537	6
	54	54	.500	10
	52	56	.481	12
	45	63	.417	19
	44	64	.407	20
ision				
	63	45	.583	—
	59	49	.546	4
	58	50	.537	5
	56	52	.519	7
	54	54	.500	9
	52	56	.481	11
	46	62	.426	17
	45	63	.417	18
sults				
3.				
1.				
5 1.				
geles 6				
3 (1st),				
0 (2d).				
ames				
rk.				
hia, 2.				
2.				
icago.				
geles.				
EAGUE				
ision				
	W	L	Pct	GB
	63	45	.583	—
	59	49	.546	4
	58	50	.537	5
	56	52	.519	7
	54	54	.500	9
	52	56	.481	11
	46	62	.426	17
	45	63	.417	18
esults				
2 (1st),				
4 (2d).				
nd 1.				
2.				
3.				
Games				
1.				
.				
10.				
15.				

sday's Line Scores

LEAGUE
me)

001	011—3	13 0
110	00x—4	11 0

(7) and Berr-, Moffitt (8), La-/—Ferguson, 11-8.

me)

000	000—0	4 1
000	00x—5	11 0

McLaughlin (7) (5-6) and Alex-

200	001—4	10 0
000	000—1	6 1

(8) and Mitter-(9) and Ott. -Reuss, 7-11. HR

001	002—3	9 1
000	010—3	9 1

(8) and Tenace: (6), McEnaney d Carter. W— —Twitchell (2-8) (13); Carter

010	000—1	5 2
010	003—4	10 0

Swisher (7) and and Sievers.

100	030—4	9 1
000	000—0	3 1

and Beard; Ram-(4), and Yeager, Sain, 12-2. HR—

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

Milwaukee	000	100	100	5	0
Detroit	100	000	30x	7	0

Slaton, McClure (7) and Moore; Rozema (12-4) and Wockenfuss. L—Slaton, 8-11. HR—Cooper (12), Thompson (20).

(Second Game)

Milwaukee	000	121	200	6	14
Detroit	200	100	010	4	7

Travers, McClure (3) and Haney; Sykes, Grilli (6), Hiller (7), Taylor (9) and Adams. W—Travers, 4-5. L—Grilli, 1-1. HR—Brye 2 (7); Fuentes (4), Adams (1).

Cleveland	000	000	100	1	4
Baltimore	000	001	02x	3	10

Pitzmorris, Kern (8) and Force; Grimsley (10-6) and Skaggs, Rudolph. L—Pitzmorris, 3-7.

Minnesota	000	020	000	2	4
Toronto	031	200	00x	6	9

Thormodsgard, Burgmeier (6), Schueler (4) and Wynegar; Jefferson (7-12) and Ashby. L—Thormodsgard, 9-9. HR—Howell (2), Ault (9).

Seattle	200	001	000	3	11
Chicago	304	020	20x	13	12

Wheelock, Montague (1), Laxton (4), Seaver (7), Kekich (8) and Simson; Stone, Lamm (3) and Eerlan. W—Stone, 12-7. L—Wheelock, 6-8. HR—Hisle (15), Lemon (16), Gamble (22), Soderholm 2 (17), Eerlan (6), Stillman (3).

Sprinter, 92, Is Sad

* * *

Disappointed at His Slow Time

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Aug. 10 (AP).—Tony Blue of Australia beat the 800-meter world record for his age group and Scotland's Duncan MacLean, 92, run another 100-meter dash to highlight yesterday's action in the second World Veteran Games track and field championships.



AP.

Duncan MacLean legs it.

Blue, an ex-Olympian competing among the 40-44 year olds, ran a creditable 1 minute and 54.2 seconds for the first record of the weeklong championships.

MacLean, who has no thoughts of hanging up the spikes for good, didn't face any rivals in the oldest age group—80 and over—and said he was disappointed with his 21.7-second clocking.

"A lousy time," he said. "I'm really capable of better times. I have run the 100 in 16.2 seconds twice earlier this year."

MacLean, who has been running the sprinter distances all his life, is a former music hall singer and close friend of movie greats like Charlie Chaplin, Oliver Hardy and Stan Laurel. MacLean ran his best in 1904, when he ran the 100 yards in 9.9 seconds to win the South African championship.

"I still enjoy singing and the strength in my legs is still there," he said.

Other 100-meter winners included Australian Bernard Hogan, in the 55-59 age class, and American Jack Greenwood, in the 50-54 group.

The championships have attracted about 3,000 aging athletes from 44 nations. The United States, which has one of the biggest squads here with 125 men and women, had 15 other winners yesterday.

Connors, Orantes, McEnroe Gain in U.S. Clay Court Play

From Wire Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—The top-seeded men, including defending champion Jimmy Connors and Manuel Orantes, won first-round matches yesterday but two rated women were upset in the $160,000 U.S. Clay Court tennis tournament.

Janet Newberry, the No. 2 women's seed, was upset by Helle Viragh of Denmark, 6-2, 6-3, and No. 5 Brigitte Cuypers was stopped by Wendy Overton 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

On Monday, top-seed Kathy May, the defending women's singles champion, lost to Mary Hamm, and No. 6 Lesley Hunt was beaten by three-time Wimbledon champ Maria Bueno.

Connors, the No. 1 men's player, who is trying for this third clay court title in four years, was in control almost throughout his match and easily beat Henry Bunis of Cincinnati, 6-2, 6-3. Spain's Orantes, seeded second, defeated Werner Zirngibl of West Germany, 6-4, 6-0.

Connors won 13 of the first 17 points against the overmatched Bunis, keeping him constantly off balance with an assortment of shots.

Bunis challenged briefly in the second set, taking a 3-1 lead before Connors captured five straight games to clinch the victory.

Connors will meet Matt Mitchell, a 6-4, 6-1 winner over Bruce Nichols, in the second round at the Indianapolis Racquet Club.

Third-ranked Harold Solomon advanced to the second round with a 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 victory over Dave Schneider of South Africa, and No. 10 Zeljko Franulovic, a two-time clay court winner, whipped Anand Amritraj of India, 6-4, 6-4.

American John McEnroe, 18, who fought his way into the Wimbledon semifinals, won an opening match against fellow countryman Tony Graham 6-2, 6-2.

Also winning a first-round match was ninth-seed Buster Mottram of England, who polished off Bernard Fritz of France in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3.

The ouster of Newberry and Cuypers, of South Africa, left just four of the top eight ladies' seeds alive.

Third-seeded American Laura Dupont needed three sets to survive her match as the top women's player still "alive." She beat Zenda Leiss 2-6, 6-3, 6-0. Three-time champ Nancy Richey of Texas beat Mary Carillo in three sets, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Gottfried Beats Cramer

DUBLIN, Ohio, Aug. 10 (UPI) —Top-seed Brian Gottfried, of the United States, fought off a stiff challenge from South Africa's Pat Cramer last night to take a 6-2, 6-7, 6-2 rain-delayed match in the $125,000 Wendy's Tennis Classic.

Following the return to court, Gottfried needed only 10 minutes to close out the match.

Rival League Vows Recruiting War

NHL Bars Merger in Pro Hockey

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT).—After six weeks of negotiation, the National Hockey League's board of governors yesterday rejected a merger with the rival World Hockey Association.

The 18-member NHL board never had voted on a new expansion, which would take in six WHA teams seeking to join the old league, but six weeks ago the board empowered a fact-finding committee to negotiate an expansion or de facto merger with the WHA.

The six teams seeking membership in the NHL were the Cincinnati Stingers, New England Whalers, Houston Aeros, Quebec Nordiques, Winnipeg Jets and Edmonton Oilers. The WHA's Birmingham Bulls declined to apply for membership in the older league.

The seven WHA teams, plus the Indianapolis franchise, will presumably continue to operate their league next season.

[WHA officials, stung by the NHL's bar to a merger, promised later yesterday to reheat the bidding war which had prompted both sides to seek an accommodation, United Press International reported.

Own Expansion

["We are going ahead with plans for an eight-team league," said Whalers president Howard Baldwin. "Let the NHL come to us in the future."

[After its formation five years ago, the WHA began luring superstars and talented amateurs to its ranks, initiating a costly and often bitter rivalry with the NHL. WHA officials insisted yesterday that they would not apply again for NHL membership, UPI said. They indicated that they may use their last resources trying to establish themselves at the expense of the older league.]

Opposition in the NHL to merging with the WHA has been staunch throughout the summer-long meetings of the NHL governors. The Boston Bruins, Toronto Maple Leafs and Los Angeles Kings have said in recent weeks that they had found other NHL governors to be wavering in their support for expansion.

"I think at this time it's the proper decision," said Bill Torrey, general manager of the New York Islanders, which reportedly had been one of the teams persuaded to oppose the merger.

Suit Seen Possible

Since negotiations began in earnest in June, the WHA had signed and repeatedly extended a legal agreement releasing the NHL from any liability should the talks conclude without a merger.

But some NHL governors expect the WHA to sue the NHL now, notwithstanding the agreement, charging a lack of good faith in the negotiations.

The actual vote against the accommodation of the WHA came in the form of a vote against expansion. The NHL Finance Committee had spent all of Monday afternoon and evening and yesterday morning reviewing the six teams' financial applications. The vote of the full board on expansion came late yesterday afternoon.

"After very careful and due consideration," the NHL's incoming president, John Ziegler, said, "the proposed plan of expansion was put to the governors and it failed to raise the requisite [three-fourths] majority for approval and thus any possible expansion of the 1977-78 season has gone by the board at this point."

U.S., Britain in Van as Winds Pick Up in Admiral's Cup Race

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 10 (UPI).—After nearly four days of flat seas and no wind, the small American boat Imp, skippered by David Allen, sailed into the lead today at the halfway point in the 605-mile Fastnet race, the last of the five-race Admiral's Cup series.

With the two other U.S. team boats—Scaramouche and Bay Bea—also rounding the Fastnet Rock off the southwest tip of Ireland and setting off on the long haul back to the finish off Plymouth, the American team seemed certain of a good result.

[The Associated Press reported that while Imp was the first boat to round the rock, and Bay Bea and Scaramouche were ninth and 20th respectively in timings at the rock, the British yachts were better placed overall. Yeoman was second, Moonshine sixth and Marionette 12th, the AP said.]

The British squad leads the U.S. team by 19 points in the overall Cup competition. With this race counting treble points, the outlook was still up in the air.

To the delight of everyone, fresh winds of up to 12 knots sprung up in the early hours today to push the fleet the few miles on the Fastnet Rock.

After a fast beginning to the race in the Solent off Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, Saturday, the fleet was virtually becalmed off Land's End Monday.

Over the next 48 hours, they could manage only about 150 miles as the fleet spread out to cover an area of 1,000 square miles.

By 1 a.m. today only 19 of the Admiral's Cup fleet had rounded the Fastnet Rock to start a long reach with southwesterly winds down to the Bishop Rock, Scilly Islands, and then the final run to Plymouth.

It seems now that the winning time for the 1977 Fastnet will about equal the 1947 race's winning time of six days, which is way above the record of 3 days 7 hours 11 minutes set by Ted Turner in American Eagle in 1971.

Some race organizers predicted a longer race in the calm weather conditions that reduced the Celtic Sea to a backyard pond for the first two days.

There had also been concern last night that some of the boats might run short of provisions.

Most laid in only five or six days' worth of food and water in their constant efforts to keep weight down and in thinking that the race would last, as usual, three or four days.

The odds must now be on the British Cup holders or the Americans, who between them have dominated the cu . the recognized symbol of the world championship of ocean racing.

Since the competition began in 1957, the British have won six times to the Americans' two. Germany and Australia have each won once.

British businessman Robert Brann, 45, competing in the Fastnet race in his small non-yacht-cup Jubilee B, died on board today after a heart attack.

Record Paid For Dalglish By Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10 (AP). —Liverpool agreed today to give £400,000 ($700,000)—a record purchase price paid by a British soccer team—for Kenny Dalglish, Glasgow Celtic's striker.

Bob Paisley, Liverpool manager, finalized the deal in Glasgow and was bringing Dalglish to Liverpool later today. The star was expected to sign then.

Dalglish will be Liverpool's replacement for Kevin Keegan, who was sold to the German league team Hamburg during the summer for £500,000.

A Liverpool spokesman said Dalglish will make his debut in Saturday's Charity Shield game against Manchester United at Wembley Stadium. Liverpool won the league title last season and United won the English Cup.

The previous record transfer fee for an English League club was £250,000, for Bob Latchford, who moved from Birmingham to Everton in 1974. But Everton paid for Latchford partly in cash and partly in players on an exchange basis.

Dalglish has played 47 times for Scotland. He can play either as a striker or in midfield and has been Celtic's top scorer in the last two seasons.

Chinese Among 5,000 From 90 Nations

Record Field For World University Games

SOFIA, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The World University Games, which will begin here a week from now and will run for 12 days, have attracted a record entry of 5,000 athletes from 90 countries and a liberal sprinkling of Olympic champions and world record holders.

The Soviet Union will have a team of more than 300 while the U.S. squad of 254 will make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

China will be competing for the first time in the games, of which this will be the ninth edition. They include track and field, swimming, basketball, wrestling, gymnastics, fencing, tennis and volleyball.

The U.S. track and field team will be headed by sprinters Harvey Glance and Clancy Edwards while Herman Frazier will clash again with Olympic 400-meter gold medalist Alberto Juantorena of Cuba. Mark Enyeart will meet Juantorena in the 800 meters.

The U.S. basketball team, led by 1976 Olympian Phil Hubbard, will undoubtedly again clash with the Russians for the gold medal. Unlike the Student Games in Moscow, in 1974, when the United States had a comparatively weak team, the U.S. squad should have no problems mopping up even the Russians this time. The squad includes Freeman Williams of Portland State and Larry Bird of Indiana State the No. 1 and No. 3 collegiate scorers in the nation.

In the pool, the United States will be led by Olympic gold medalist Brian Goodall and while the men's team should sweep the majority of the gold medals, the weaker women's team will be lucky to crack the East German domination shown at Montreal.

Other Olympic gold medalists taking part will be Russia's Tatiana Kazankina in the 800 and 1,500 meters, Miklos Nemeth, the Hungarian javelin thrower, Nikolai Andrianov, the quadruple gymnastics gold medalist from Russia and his fellow countryman, Alexander Romankov, world champion in foil fencing.

The newest world record holder will be Graham Smith, the 19-year-old Canadian who broke the 200-meter individual medley record in the Canadian championships.

Bulgaria, like the Soviet Union, will have more than 300 athletes, while Cuba is bringing 260, Romania 250, Hungary 205 and France 130.

China, which still has not been readmitted to the Olympics, will have athletes competing in track, basketball, gymnastics and volleyball.

Boxing Title Awarded On Disputed Foul Call

RIMINI, Italy, Aug. 10 (AP).— Primo Bandini of Italy was declared the European superlightweight boxing champion tonight after his opponent in a bout for the vacant title, Jean-Baptiste Piedvache of France, was disqualified in the fifth round for butting.

The decision was questioned by observers because it was announced after West German referee Herbert Tomser had raised Piedvache's arm in a gesture of victory when Bandini refused to continue fighting. The Italian had a cut over his right eye and the French boxer clearly had the upper hand after a slow start.

The International Will Pit Forego And Seattle Slew

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 10 (AP).—The world's top thoroughbred racing horses, including Seattle Slew, Forego, The Minstrel and J.O. Tobin, have accepted invitations to run in the $200,000 Washington, D.C., International at Laurel Racecourse Nov. 5.

John Schapiro, president of Laurel, made the announcement of the first acceptees for the 26th running of the event at a news conference here.

Seattle Slew, winner of the triple crown, reeled off nine straight victories before finishing fourth in the Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park on July 3 in his last start. J.O. Tobin won the Swaps.

Mickey Taylor, one of the owners of Seattle Slew, said the colt would make two or three more starts before the International, but definitely would not race before Oct. 1.

Forego, a 7-year-old gelding, is a three-time Horse of the Year in the United States, who has lost his last three starts this year.

The Minstrel, a son of Northern Dancer and a Canadian-bred won the Epsom Derby, Irish Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes this year. The Minstrel will represent Ireland.

Blount May Sue, Not Suit Up for, Steelers

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP). —Pittsburgh Steeler fans saw it as a victory when George Atkinson lost his slander suit against Steeler coach Chuck Noll, who had remarked that the Oakland Raider was part of "a criminal element in football."

So, when Lynn Swann of the Steelers, the martyr in taking a forearm shot on the back of the head from Atkinson last year, was introduced for an exhibition game against the Buffalo Bills over the weekend, the ovation was thunderous.

After the game, which the Steelers won, joy was restrained.

Rookie Pittsburgh cornerback Wentford Gains had been embarrassed on the field by the several catches of wide receiver John Holland of the Bills, including one that was good for a touchdown.

Gaines was filling in at the position left vacant by all-pro cornerback Mel Blount, who is under contract but has sued Noll for $5 million for grouping him with Atkinson's ilk, under oath.

Blount has asked to be traded and says he will file a grievance under the collective bargaining agreement, asking to be released from his contract with the Steelers. To back up his position, he has not reported to training camp.

However, the coach asserted that the Atkinson trial could have "a positive effect" on the Steelers. Noll said: "The sport is rough, tough, hard and physical enough as it is, without going beyond that."

Other Camp News

Other NFL training camp developments, as reported by wire services:

• The Cleveland Browns got the word from coach Forrest Gregg that those who survived yesterday's trimming of the 69-man roster were going to go back to twice-a-day drills.

Referring to Monday night's 16-14 loss to the Washington Redskins, Gregg said: "Every area of our game displeased me. I didn't see anything good. We had no offense, no defense, no pass rush, no anything. It was a minor miracle we were ahead until the final seconds."

• The Los Angeles Rams' veteran center Rich Saul announced his retirement, apparently because the club would not trade him to Washington so he could play there with his twin brother, Ron Saul, 29, an eight-year veteran, took over as the Ram's No. 1 center in 1975.

• The Dallas Cowboys' inexperienced, injury-plagued offensive line suffered another blow when starting right guard Burton Lawless missed practice yesterday because of a sprained ankle. Lawless's backup, rookie Van Belcher, also was on the sidelines, leaving only rookie free agent Wes Phillips at the right guard spot.

Already missing from the right side of the line are veteran guard Blaine Nye, who has retired, and tackle Rayfield Wright, who recently underwent knee surgery and is out for an estimated two months.

• New York Giants dropped veteran defensive back Charlie Ford and several others.

• The Buffalo Bills waived veteran wide receiver Eddie Bell.

• Chicago Bears waived veteran wide receiver Ron Shanklin.

• The Miami Dolphins placed on injured waivers veteran defensive tackle Manny Fernandez and rookie defensive back Gary Burl of Airzona State.

• The Philadelphia Eagles released four players: veteran running back Art Malone, wide receiver James McAlister, kicker Don Bitterlich and defensive back Skip Sharp, fifth-round draft choice from Kansas.

Olympic Doping Is Said to Decline

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP).—Doping among Olympic athletes is on the way out, according to an International Olympic Committee official.

Prof. Robert Dugal, head of the Doping Control Section of the organizing committee of the 1976 Montreal games, said that the use of psychomotor stimulants was "definitely on the decline" while body-building anabolic steroids will soon "fall off in the same way."

He said that, of some 275 tests for the presence of anabolic steroids in athletes at Montreal, only eight positive results were reported to the IOC medical commission. And of 1,800 analyses carried out as part of the testing of "traditional doping substances," only three samples proved positive.

Russian, U.S. Teams Win in Cage Tourney

PALERMO, Sicily, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union beat Italy, 97-76, and the United States defeated Czechoslovakia, 85-71, last night in the second stage of the four-nation Mondello Cup basketball tournament.

The unbeaten Soviet Union moves into tonight's final stage leading with 4 points. The United States and Czechoslovakia have 2 points each and Italy has no points.

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Art Buchwald

Saving Face

WASHINGTON.—Not everyone in Washington is upset about the South Korean bribery scandal. Feiderman thinks Congress and the Justice Department are barking up the wrong tree.

"Look," he told me. "The U.S. has given away billions of dollars in foreign aid to countries all over the world and have you ever heard anyone say as much as a 'thank you'? So South Korea, through its own CIA, decides it wants to show its gratitude to some of the congressmen who made the aid to them possible. And everybody starts screaming like they've done something wrong."



Buchwald

"But giving money to congressmen could, in some circles, be considered a bribe," I said.

* * *

"That's ridiculous. The last thing the South Koreans would want to do is bribe an American congressman with money or gifts or entertainment or girls. Those honorable elected officials on the Hill would never accept anything if they thought there were any strings attached.

"All South Koreans were saying was 'We humbly thank you for all you have done for our humble country with this humble gift which we only wish could be humbly more.'"

"No matter what spirit the money was given in it still looks like a bribe," I insisted.

"That's because you're cynical about true friendship. The South Koreans have been giving gifts and money for thousands of years. It is part of their tradition and you insult them if you refuse their presents. We're not in a position to offend a staunch ally."

I stuck to my guns. "It's still not kosher."

"Nothing in South Korea is," Feiderman said. "But let me tell you this. After all we've done for France, have they ever given our congressmen so much as a free bottle of perfume? What about West Germany? We put her back on her feet and do any of their secret service people come around handing out plain brown envelopes with German marks? And while we're at it, you would think the least the Japanese CIA could do for Congress is give each of them a Sony television set. But only little South Korea thought of returning some of the largesse we laid on them.

* * *

"The South Koreans are the only ones who recycled our foreign aid money, bringing joy and jobs to Washington. The thing I admire most about them is that they did it for so long, and so quietly, and without fanfare."

"That's true," I said. "But what about Tongsun Park? He certainly didn't stay out of the news."

"Tongsun was a great American," Feiderman said.

"He was not. He was a great South Korean," I protested.

"Well, anyhow he was a great host. He filled an entertainment void in this town at the height of Watergate. He wined and dined the House leadership in their darkest hours. He could have kept the commissions he made on rice sales to himself. But he chose to spread the money around. Why?"

"So he could influence our leaders?"

* * *

"You're wrong. He did it because that is the way things are done in the Korean culture. To a Korean, a man is your friend, whether he be the highest chairman of a U.S. congressional committee or the lowest three-star general in the Pentagon. Once he becomes your friend you must bestow presents on him. The worst way for a Korean to lose face is to hand an envelope stuffed with $100 bills to an American visitor, and have it returned by the U.S. ambassador the next day. When this happens he can never face his superiors again."

"Feiderman, let me ask you one last question. Do you happen to work as a lobbyist for the South Korean government?"

He grinned from ear to ear. "You'll have to admit—it's not a bad account."

Statue of Apollo Found Near Rome

ROME, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—A 1,300-year-old marble statue of the Greek god Apollo more than two meters high has been uncovered during archaeological excavations north of Rome, officials said yesterday.

The statue, which has part of one leg missing, was found at the former spa resort of Vicarello, 15 miles north of here. It was sculpted during the reign of the Roman Emperor Hadrian between AD 117 and 138, experts said.

Japan Cries 'Kampai!'—and Has a Hangover

By John Saar

TOKYO (WP).—Come nightfall, the sound heard in every corner of this hardworking nation is the clink of glasses and happy shouts of "Kampai!"—cheers! The Japanese national thirst is growing—too rapidly for some doctors who worry that people are drifting from workaholism to alcoholism.

Problem drinkers number 2 million, or almost 6 per cent of the adult population, according to a recent survey of drinking habits. "Alcoholism is increasing in Japan," said Dr. Hiroaki Kono, director of the National Institute of Alcoholism. "We were astonished at the size of the problem."

The causes of the excess merrymaking are thought to lie in the stresses of profound social changes and a traditional Japanese reliance on alcohol as the universal icebreaker. Post-industrial affluence has given the Japanese workingman more leisure time to drink and more money to enjoy it.

In addition, the survey found that while Japanese women are far from liberated, they are joining their menfolk at the bar. More than 52 per cent of the women polled take an occasional drink—up from 18 per cent only eight years ago.

Semi-Obligation

Clearly pinpointed by the study were the dangers of the semi-obligatory drinking required of Japanese salary men—white-collar workers—to settle differences and cement personal relationships. Sixty per cent of the problem drinkers turned out to be businessmen who claimed the *mizuwaris*—whiskey and water—they drank with clients were an essential extension of office hours.

Money makes the world go round, but in Japan where emotions are veiled for the sake of harmony, alcohol greases the wheels. After sublimating tension and frustration all day, people in every walk of life turn to alcohol for socially licensed release. There is no taboo against getting drunk—indeed the Japanese suspect that a colleague who holds back is afraid of the innermost feelings which might surface.

"Alcohol here plays the role of psychiatry in the West," said a foreign diplomat. "I think the country would explode without it. Instead of analysis they get rid of their inhibitions with a few drinks. You can say and do anything—tell the boss off and get away with it."

In the far northern city of Sapporo, a company president explained some disagreeable facts of commercial life to a young employee. After a few drinks the mood got mellower. The two men left, arms on each other's shoulders, drunk and smiling.

In Nagoya, the city detectives drink late at night in a tiny private bar. They talk crime business and complain about their bosses. Yet they make the morning shift on time—alcohol absenteeism and Monday morning hangovers still aren't a factor in Japan.



Tokyo street scene.

The scenes are repeated in the *mizu-shobai*—meaning "water business" entertainment districts of every town and city. Day laborers drink a cheap white lightning. High-paid executives gather in the gloom of cabarets to nurse whiskeys and dandle hostesses. "They are very tired by business and it's our duty to help," said the virtuous manager of a $40-a-head club.

Every year the national tax agency announces consumption of alcoholic beverages with a picturesque vision of it all being poured into the nation's tallest skyscraper. In 1970 the Japanese drank enough to fill it to the brim 10 times. Last year they drank 12 buildings full. Cirrhosis of the liver—a disease frequently related to alcoholism—is increasing.

Expense-account businessmen, who say that 35 per cent of their visits to bars are necessary to smooth out inter-personal relations, dropped $670 million on entertaining in 1976. Tokyo police report that more drunks than ever needed a night's lodging in the drunk tank—the Japanese call them *torabako*, meaning tiger box—last year. Like their counterparts in other nations, the Japanese see a definite correlation between alcohol and the incidence of violent crime and suicide. Of all murders, approximately 37 per cent are committed under the influence of alcohol.

Beer Gardens

Younger office workers quaff tankards of beer in rooftop beer gardens where go-go dancers mechanically gyrate to pounding rock bands. The German restaurants are crammed with young Japanese gulping ale from boot-shaped glasses and singing Lili Marlene to neo-Tyrolean bands. Thirsty pedestrians can always get a cold can from the streetside beer-dispensing machines, or join the tipplers at a cheap food stall.

All over Japan the traditional rice wine —sake—is on the run as whiskey consumption goes up 12 per cent annually. In a *sushi* shop where whiskey is the drink of choice, a young couple recently got steadily plastered. Eventually the young man half-carried, half-dragged his insensible girl friend away while other customers unconcernedly sipped on.

In ancient times the revelry was limited to Shinto festivals. The carousing goes on year round now without constraints. The countless bars in the narrow lanes of the Ginza open at 5 p.m. and daytime decorum vanishes as the offices close. By 10 p.m. sobriety is a rare phenomena. Good-natured hostesses load the tottering clientele into taxis and limousines while other well-laden drinkers sway boisterously off to the subways.

Indulgent public attitudes to excessive drinking and the social mechanisms which actively encourage it are deeply disturbing to Dr. Kono. Adult consumption is far below American levels, but in the teenage drinking binges here which occasionally result in alcohol poisoning deaths he sees a new menace.

"This is very worrying because we have no Christian taboo against drinking in Japan. Twenty per cent of our high school students are drinking once a week . . . if it catches fire it would be like matches on oil."

Without positively asserting a causal relationship, Dr. Kono says drinking is increasing fastest in the big cities and remote rural areas where social change is most disruptive. He saves his severest criticism for the blurring of work and private life which involves near compulsory drinking. "Even in a hospital where alcoholics are treated," he complains, "the doctors are expected to drink together to show human communication."

Hospital treatment is backward and the facilities inadequate, Dr. Kono declares. After gathering $3.5 billion in alcohol taxes last year, the Japanese government budgeted just $19,000 for alcoholism research, according to Dr. Kono.

PEOPLE: *Quick, Happy En... For a Kidnappin...*

The rescue of tycoon Bernard Mallet, 50, head of the U.S. brokerage firm E.F. Hutton-France, in a chase reminiscent of the Keystone Kops, may have set a record—three hours from kidnap to finish in Paris. Mallet was walking his dog Tuesday in the Bois de Boulogne when eight men tear-gassed him, blindfolded and handcuffed him, stuffed him in a wood chest, loaded it in a small truck and drove off. Five cars containing more kidnappers roared after it to suburban Plessis-Robinson. Right behind was a car with two French detectives who had been on a stake-out. They radioed Commissioner Georges Broussard, head of the anti-gang brigade, who sped to the scene with reinforcements. They followed the gang to an abandoned café, surrounded it and arrested the kidnappers one by one as they emerged during the morning. Only one man put up a fight. When police broke down a basement door to free Mallet, Broussard said the multi-millionaire threw his arms around him and cried, "It's the police . . it isn't possible. How did you know . . . marvelous . . . thank you." Broussard said police had had the gang under surveillance for several months. Head of the French police, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet, with Gallic modesty, called it "a brilliant operation."



Bernar...

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* * *

A 71-year-old Edinburgh resident, Alison M. Oliver, reported to Britain's Press Council, a lay body which handles public complaints against the press, that a Punch magazine feature on fictional Carter kin called "Miz Lillian Writes" is in bad taste and calculated "to hurt, annoy and antagonize the President and every American." The series, on the doings of Uncle Stinkweed Carter and Auntie Eulalia Moonshine Carter, is written by the magazine's deputy editor, Alan Coren, who did a previous dialect series based on Ugandan President Idi Amin. The council done ruled that it ain't polite to make fun of Miz Lillian and other presidential kinfolk but that it ain't illegal neither.

* * *

Alain Bongo, 18, son of Gabon's President Omar Bongo, longs to be a singer, so he has hired a 30-piece American jazz orchestra and six U.S. sound technicians to back him during a six-week tour of West Africa. His tour started with a show for heads of state gathered in Libreville during a recent summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity whose current president is his father. Bongo's manager is

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